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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 23-29 (73-84). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). ATLANTA: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). PHOENIX: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). HONOLULU: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). PORTLAND: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). DENVER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). BOULDER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). COLORADO SPRINGS: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). FORT COCKER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). DENVER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). BOULDER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). COLORADO SPRINGS: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82). FORT COCKER: Partly cloudy, 22-28 (72-82).

Austria	10 E	Lebanon	10 E
Belgium	10 E	Luxembourg	10 E
Denmark	10 E	Morocco	10 E
France	10 E	Netherlands	10 E
Germany	10 E	Nigeria	10 E
Greece	10 E	Norway	10 E
India	10 E	Portugal	10 E
Iran	10 E	Spain	10 E
Israel	10 E	Sweden	10 E
		Switzerland	10 E
		Turkey	10 E
		U.S. Military (Gen.)	10 E
		Yugoslavia	10 E



An overturned car burns after mobs attacked traffic in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

Will Consider Individual Cases

Ford Backs Off Possibility of General Pardon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP). President Ford today drew back on his spokesman's statement yesterday that pardons were under study for Watergate figures, and said that any request for a pardon will be considered on an individual basis.

With a stormy protest against the President for his pardon Sunday of former President Nixon, and the suggestion yesterday that other Nixon administration figures might be pardoned, Mr. Ford issued a formal statement which substantially altered the comment made his name the day before.

The President said today in effect that those charged or convicted of Watergate crimes would be treated like any other individual if they make requests for pardon.

The President's statement said: "The announcement yesterday [Acting Press Secretary John] when concerning study of the pardon of presidential clemency and pardons was prompted by inquiries to the White House as to whether Mr. Ford would pardon the former President. Mr. Ford's response was that he would consider any request for pardon on an individual basis."

However, no inference should be drawn as to the outcome of any study in any case. Nor is any pardon of the former President under the study.

Sen. Minority Leader Hugh H. "Bud" Shaw, D-Pa., read the President's statement to newsmen following the two-hour meeting.

Ford held with GOP congressional leaders.

Sen. Scott and House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ark., said that there is "no study" of pardon requests for Watergate defendants.

Rep. Rhodes said that the intent of the Bushen statement yesterday was to say that if the President received applications for pardon from any Watergate figures, the requests "will not be thrown into the waste basket" but will receive serious attention.

Rep. Rhodes said that Mr. Ford's decision on the former President, but neither suggested pardons for those charged or convicted of Watergate crimes.

Rep. Rhodes said he supported

the presidential decision because "continuing the Watergate matter is not in the best interest of the country."

Assistant Senate Minority Leader Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who attended today's congressional leadership meeting at the White House, said it was his understanding that the President instructed Mr. Bushen to make the original statement because he did not want to indicate the issue of pardons for others was being rejected out of hand.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., who was critical of yesterday's statement, said when informed of the clarifying statement, "That's what I think they should do."

Before today's statement, the White House had been deluged by congressional criticism. Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said, for example, "It's incredible and I surely hope the President reconsiders before he makes the most tragic mistake of his life."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

In Clerides-Denktaş Accord

Cypriots to Free Wounded POWs

NICOSIA, Sept. 11 (AP).—The rival leaders of Greek and Turkish Cyprus agreed today to free sick and wounded prisoners from the Cyprus war, as a prelude to the general release of all captives, the United Nations said.

President Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktaş also agreed to free the sick and wounded with all prisoners under 18, teachers and university students, a communiqué from the UN peace force in Cyprus said.

The date for the start of the prisoner release will be announced Friday after the next meeting between Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Clerides, the communiqué said.

5,886 Known Prisoners
The number of prisoners, detainees and hostages from the Cyprus war was still being compiled by the International Red Cross, which reported 5,886 known last week, the communiqué said.

Almost four weeks after the Cyprus cease-fire, and five days after Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş first agreed to free the prisoners, at least 3,314 Turkish Cypriot men were still sweltering in the schools and prison

camps where they were jailed during the fighting.

More than 1,150 Greek Cypriots were locked up in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia and at least 1,188 more were in camps in Turkey.

The Red Cross estimated that two-thirds of the prisoners on both sides were civilians, not soldiers or fighters.

Elderly and invalid civilians who were abandoned in their villages during the Turkish invasion—most of them Greek Cypriots—would be taken to their families or rounded up and given food, housing and medical care, today's UN communiqué said.

Some Elderly Starving
Red Cross officials have reported that in many of about 107 abandoned Greek Cypriot villages, a few residents too old to move had been left behind and some of them were starving. Some Turkish Cypriots in the Greek zone, where all able-bodied men had been arrested, were also in crucial need of help, the Red Cross said.

The latest agreement between the enemy leaders was reached at a meeting in the war-torn Ledra Palace Hotel, now a UN peace force barracks in the

man's land between the Greek and Turkish lines in Nicosia.

The meeting was the third in a series arranged by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who said he hoped the humanitarian talks might lead to full-scale peace negotiations for Cyprus.

Negotiations were broken off last month at Geneva and the Turkish invasion army then advanced to capture 41 per cent of the island, turning more than a third of the Cyprus population into refugees.

Mr. Waldheim's personal envoy on the island, Ambassador Louis Wickham Munro, attended today's meeting with other UN officials and a delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, which will handle the prisoner release.

The communiqué said Swiss

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Up to 200 Reportedly Killed

Heavy Death Toll Is Feared In Mozambique Race Riots

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 11 (AP).—As many as 200 persons have been stoned, stabbed or beaten to death in racial rioting following the collapse of an organized white settlers' revolt, a senior police official said today.

He made the estimate after touring the black shantytowns around Lourenço Marques—the scene of bloody rioting and looting since yesterday.

The Miguel Bombarda Hospital in the capital reported 47 dead—38 black and nine white—and 171 hospitalized since yesterday. That was the only confirmed report available of the racial breakdown of the victims.

At least 200 others were treated for wounds and released, the hospital said.

By this afternoon, the capital was calm and largely deserted. Shops and offices were closed, and only a small number of persons or vehicles were on the streets.

Severe Damage

The damage to the shantytowns that surround the capital on three sides was reportedly severe. Asian shopkeepers who fled the Masheva suburbs said their shops had been destroyed by mobs of over 1,000 black men and women.

In Lisbon, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves said the disorders had caused serious food shortages, mainly for the black population, and "the army has begun distributing food to the needy."

The rioting in the black shantytowns was reportedly sparked by the surrender of rebellious white soldiers yesterday.

The whites were protesting the signing of an agreement Saturday giving control of the territorial government to Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement that fought the Portuguese for 10 years. The colony is scheduled to receive its independence next June.

A Portuguese Army captain, reporting via Lisbon radio, said that many Africans had reacted to the whites' surrender by going on a rampage. He was in charge of the Lourenço Marques radio station that the whites had seized and used as their headquarters. The Mozambique station estimated the dead at more than 100 persons.

Three companies of Portuguese commandos were flown to the capital from northern Mozambique to reinforce troops trying to restore order, a government communiqué from Lisbon said.

Hundreds of Portuguese refugees were reported fleeing to South Africa. Special regulations limited the amount of money an individual could draw from the bank in a single day to 4,000 escudos (\$170).

Beira, the second city of Mozambique, was reported quiet today after several days of demonstrations.

The Lourenço Marques station appealed to citizens to stop looting. A number of food and other stores were reported cleaned out. Sporadic gunfire was still heard

today from the black shantytowns.

The South African Press Association, SAPA, reported that roadblocks had been established

around the city, Lourenço Marques airport was closed to civil flights.

In the West African colony of Angola, the Portuguese Army

command issued a communiqué charging that the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, was ignoring a tacit cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Ford with Israeli Prime Minister at White House yesterday.

In Pledging Support to Rabin

Ford Calls for Arab-Israeli Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—President Ford welcomed Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to the White House yesterday with a strong public pledge that the United States remains "committed to Israel's survival and security."

At the start of four days of important talks about the Middle East situation and Israeli-American relations, Mr. Ford coupled his assurances of American support with a reminder that the United States expected Israel's cooperation in accelerating the movement toward future Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Rabin, making his first visit to the United States as Israel's head of government, received full honors—a 19-gun salute, military honor guard, and several thousand invited guests waving Israeli and American flags on the south lawn of the White House.

American officials said Mr. Ford wanted to make sure that the Israelis understood the continuing American support even as they were being urged to join in further negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. Rabin, a former ambassador to Washington, and one-time Israeli chief of staff, made it clear in his response to Mr. Ford that Israel, wary of Arab intentions, could continue with diplomatic efforts only so long as it was certain that its security needs were met.

"Only a strong Israel, which has

the capacity to deter aggression and to defend herself successfully by her own strength, has a chance of winning peace," Mr. Rabin said.

"I cannot underline strongly enough our conviction that the constant maintenance of Israel's strength is an absolute prerequisite for the attainment of solutions to the problems of our troubled region."

Israeli officials have asked the United States for \$1.5 billion in economic and military aid for the next year in addition to the nearly \$500,000,000 approved by Senate and House committees dealing with the aid bill.

American officials already have assured Israel of long-term American aid, but they have not consented to the figure sought by the Israelis.

Exchange of Fire
ZARIT, Israel, Sept. 11 (UPI).—An Israeli border police patrol exchanged light arms fire with a lone guerrilla sniper today on the northern edge of this village on the Lebanese frontier.

The policeman said it was over in a few minutes and that there were no Israeli casualties.

Meanwhile, Israeli tank units today ended two days of maneuvers on the occupied Golan Heights frontier with Syria.

69 Feared Dead, 13 Survive In North Carolina Jet Crash

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Sept. 11 (AP).—An Eastern Air Lines jet carrying 82 persons crashed into a wooded hillside this morning as it approached fog-shrouded Douglas Municipal Airport. Hopple in the area reported only 13 survivors. An Eastern spokesman said indications were that the other 69 persons aboard the plane died.

Two of the four crew members were among the survivors. They were identified as stewardess Collette Watson and the DC 9-30 jet's first officer, James Daniels Jr. Both are based in Atlanta.

Three of the survivors were listed in critical condition. The plane, flight 212, was arriving from Charleston, S.C. It crashed about two miles from the Charlotte airport. The flight had been scheduled to continue on to Chicago.

William Rawlings, an airline official, said, "We do not know the exact cause of the accident. However, there was a heavy ground fog."

The plane was torn apart by the crash and the wreckage burned.

Rescue workers found bodies and survivors scattered hundreds of yards from the plane. Pieces of clothing were found among the brush and trees.

Vin Ashlock, another Eastern official, said the plane had been given clearance to land moments before it disappeared from the airport radar screen. He said there was no indication of problems. He said the plane was making an instrument landing, coming in from the south.

Police said the plane appeared to have exploded after landing. C.T. McCusker, whose home is about a half-mile from the crash scene, said he heard "a muffled explosion."

John Shockey, who works at the airport, said he arrived at

the scene about 10 minutes after the crash and saw four men "walking around in a daze. They were scared and bruised."

"I talked to one of the survivors and he told me he was doing in the plane when all of a sudden he was flying through the air. He was skinned but not burned."

John McDowell, who lives near the site of the plane crash, drove his farm tractor to the scene and carried five survivors to safety. He said he saw "a tremendous column of smoke and heard the screaming and yelling and crying. It was hysterical."

The jet's pilot was Capt. J. E. Reeves, 48, and the other flight attendant was E. A. Kerth. Both were based in Atlanta.

It was the worst air disaster in North Carolina since July 19, 1967, when a Piedmont Airlines Boeing-727 and a private plane collided over Hendersonville with a loss of 82 lives.

Waldheim Reasserts Need for Negotiation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—United Nations peace-keeping forces can keep conflicts under control but they are not a substitute for political negotiation, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

Addressing a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Waldheim said, "The Cyprus experience emphasizes again the lessons of the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East between 1956 and 1967—namely, that the presence of a United Nations peace-keeping force is not a solution in itself, and that it must not be allowed to be a pretext for slackening the momentum of the search for a political settlement. These problems do not disappear simply because a United Nations force is established."

Greece Takes 1st Official Step In NATO Pullout

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros today officially informed NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that his country had withdrawn from the NATO Defense Planning Committee.

The minister indicated that this was the first step in his government's declared intention to withdraw completely from the alliance's integrated defense structure. He repeated that this policy was "final." Dr. Luns made no effort to discourage the Greek government.

Dr. Luns said that he had already heard of the withdrawal and was not surprised by Mr. Mavros's message. He said his talks with Mr. Mavros had been conducted in a "very friendly" atmosphere and that the talks centered on the Cyprus problem.

The Greek withdrawal has considerable implications. It means the country will not be represented in the numerous committees which take part in the preparation of the ministerial meetings which range widely over every aspect of NATO's defense posture.

The Greeks are following the long established precedent set by the French in withdrawing from the integrated command. They did so because they said they were disgusted with NATO for not preventing the recent military actions by Turkey in Cyprus.

Ethiopia Army Arrests Selassie's Daughter

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Ethiopian Armed Forces committee today arrested Emperor Haile Selassie's daughter, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tenagnework, the Emperor's only surviving daughter, was believed to be the start of a roundup of members of the royal family but was not known if the Emperor himself also would be seized, a Western diplomat said.

A large crowd gathered outside the capital and cheered as the anti-imperialist and shrouded anti-imperialist as troops took her away, diplomat said.

The princess is the wife of Andargachew Mesel, an accountant recently accused of drug millions of dollars of it profit by selling communications cable after World II.

The Armed Forces Committee, statement calling on Ethiopia

plans to get to work to help solve current economic problems, said the 35-year-old Emperor had deposited vast sums in Swiss and other banks.

Some estimates put his wealth abroad as high as \$10 billion. The committee said it could not wholly disentangle the overseas accounts of the Emperor because many were under odd names or the names of other persons.

But it estimated that the Emperor had siphoned off most of the 887,000 ounces of gold so far taken from the Adola gold fields in Sidamo Province, which at current market prices would be worth about \$135 million. It said he also owned factories and other businesses abroad.

The committee reported that the Emperor, in refusing to return any of the money, said his wealth already had been distributed to his children.

Eritreans Release Captives
ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Eritrean guerrillas have released three American oil com-

pany executives and a United Nations official after six months of captivity on the condition that they never return to Eritrea, diplomatic sources said.

The four men, including three Tenneco Oil Company officials, were freed near the Ethiopian-Sudanese border and now are in Khartoum, the sources said.

Eritrean Liberation Front guerrillas ambushed and kidnapped the men when a storm forced their helicopter down near the port of Massawa.

The diplomatic sources did not say when the men were released, if Tenneco had paid a ransom or gave word on their health.

The men are Tenneco executives Clifford James of Toronto, Powers O'Keefe of Texas and J.W. Rodgers of New York, and an employee of the UN development program, Matte Taveia of California.

A fifth man captured with them, Don Wederfort, president of the Canadian Can-West Aviation Company, was released unharmed near the border June 27.



THE CHIEF—Pope Paul VI wearing an American Indian headdress during his general audience at Castel Gandolfo yesterday. He was presented with the headdress by an Indian group from Gaylord, Mich. A story of the audience appears on Page 2.

In Pre-Election Proposals

Wilson Urges Pension Rises, More Construction Spending

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Labour party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson escalated its pre-election campaign today with proposals for sweeping pension reform and increased government spending for construction.

Although the proposals represent government policy, they stand little chance of being implemented unless the Wilson administration is returned to power with a clear majority in the upcoming election.

No date has yet been announced, but the Prime Minister has hinted broadly that Parliament will be dissolved shortly and that Britain's second national election in eight months will be held by mid-October.

The Wilson administration has been governing since early March, after winning more votes than the Conservatives but not enough for a majority in Parliament. The Liberals and some splinter groups hold the balance of power.

Today, the government proposed to raise spending on construction by about £120 million (about \$276 million) over the next three years and to enact legislation that would give all workers in Britain a guaranteed retirement income with protection against inflation.

These proposals came during a week of hectic activity for the Wilson administration. A printing strike has held up publication of a number of government policy papers, which are now coming out at the rate of at least one or two a day.

Yesterday, for example, the government announced plans to sponsor a National Consumers' Agency, and tomorrow it will issue

a policy document detailing plans to acquire land for public housing. The proposals for pension reform, however, have perhaps the greatest political significance at a time when inflation is running at 17 per cent or more a year and many Britons are worried about their ability to survive after retirement.

The administration's pension plan would provide earnings-related retirement incomes of up to £40 a week for married couples who both had well paid jobs. Single persons would get as much as £20 a week.

The foundation of the new plan would be a base level equal to the present benefits of £10 a week for single persons and £15 a week for married couples. On top of this would be additional sums based on earnings. All payments would be adjusted to match changes in average national earnings.

In a separate move that represented an effort at "fine tuning" of the British economy, the government said it would raise its spending on construction projects by £100 million in the 1975-76 fiscal year and £20 million more in the following year.

Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said the action was being taken to help sustain industry and employment in the sector, which has been severely depressed because of high interest rates and general uncertainty about the economic outlook.

About £45 million of the total would be applied for projects under the control of the Department of the Environment. These would include water supply, sewage disposal, the creation of new towns and other environmental services.

Another £31 million would be made available to the Department of Education for school improvement projects in the next year or so. Most of this amount would go for improving or replacing old primary schools in areas of acute need.

From its present minority position in Parliament, the administration has been unable to push through any legislation opposed by the Conservatives. In the time that remains before an election is called, it is considered highly unlikely that any major legislation will be passed.

Nevertheless, British trade unions reacted to the administration's pension plan with enthusiasm. The Trades Union Congress, called it a "milestone," indicating support for the government's campaign.

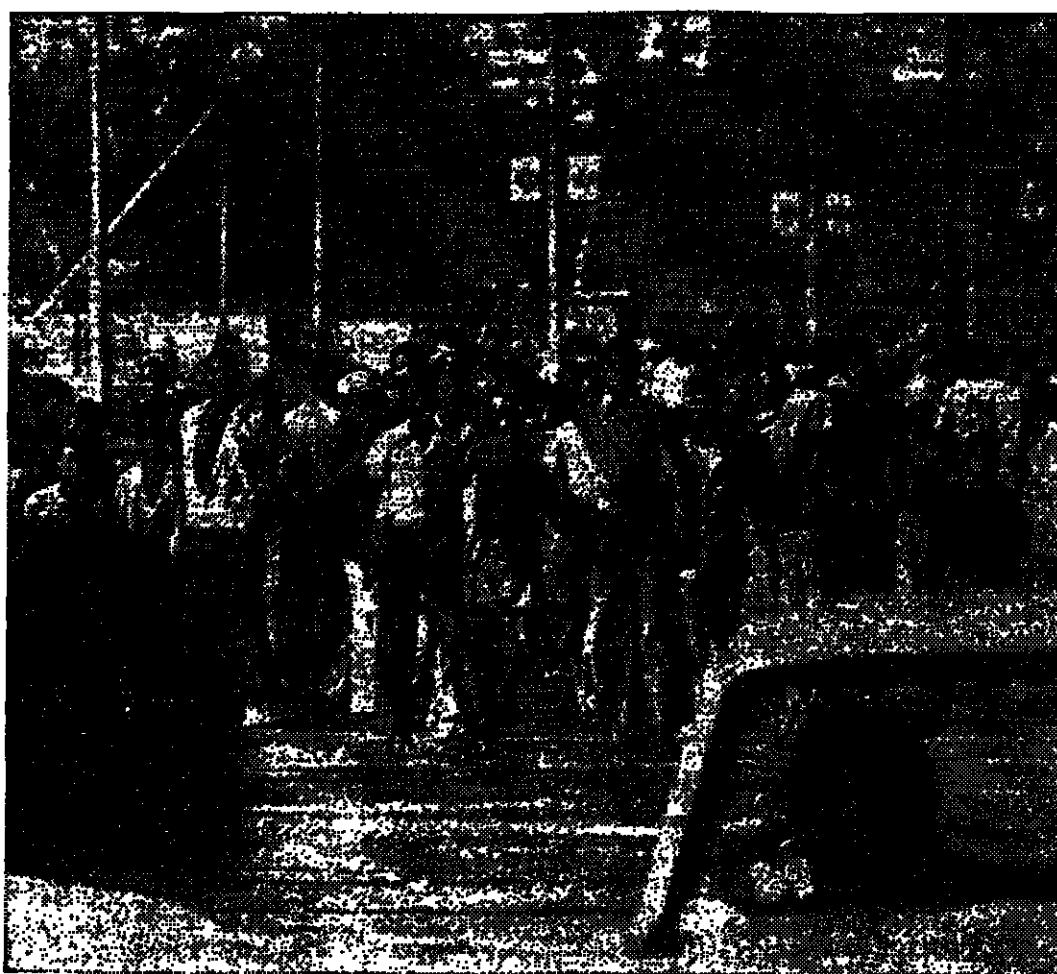
The Conservatives, who had no official comment on any of today's proposals by the government, have scheduled a press conference for tomorrow at which Edward Heath, the former prime minister, is expected to outline some of his party's campaign plans.

Proposal by Thorpe

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, describing Britain's economic plight as "appalling," said today his party would be ready to join Labor and the Conservatives in a government of national unity if the crisis becomes "catastrophic."

But he stressed it would be only for a limited period and to put through an agreed all-party program designed to halt rocketing inflation.

Addressing 1,500 delegates at the opening session of his party's annual convention, Mr. Thorpe said he would be ready to support any proposal from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath if the general election results in another stalemate similar to that after the Feb. 28 election.



In Lourenco Marques, mobs approach cars, stoning some and setting some afire.

U.S. Officials Debate Whether To Keep A-Weapons in Greece

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Officials in both the Pentagon and the State Department are debating whether to leave American nuclear warheads in Greece.

Officials agreed that legally they should have been removed when the Greeks withdrew from

Pope Views The Church 'In Difficulty'

ROME, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today called on Catholics to "open their eyes" to the problems besetting the church, which he said could be solved by "authentic, working, living faith."

In an unusually frank evaluation of the state of the church in the modern world—a subject on which he is known to be conservative—the Pope conceded that "the church is in difficulty." "The world is changing," he said during his weekly general audience at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome. "Everything is in motion; everything is in a phase of alteration."

"And what has happened to the church? It is suffering in some areas from radical opposition, corrosive dissent."

The Pope further observed that "an abyss that seems to be insurmountable" is being created between modern thought and the old religious mentality. "It is still necessary for the church to teach us how to love the poor, to aid the suffering, to teach the illiterate," the Pope said.

"These things are being done, and done well, by the lay world on its own. Civilization is progressing by itself."

This fact accounts for materialism and desertion of the faith on the part of many, the Pope said. The Pontiff said, in faith—"an authentic, working, living faith particularly necessary to deal with the problems besetting the church."

[At the end of the audience, while talking with a group of Indian pilgrims from Gaylor, Mich., the Pope put on American Indian headgear—with a smile, United Press International reported.]

U.S. Orders F-4s At \$225 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Defense Department today awarded the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. a \$225-million contract for 108 F-4G fighters, most of which are believed destined for Greece and Turkey.

The Air Force said 54 of the supersonic Phantom fighters are foreign military sales, the rest are for American units.

It declined to say what countries are involved, but sources said that only Iran, Greece and Turkey are presently receiving the F-4. It is believed that the planes are for the latter two countries, each of which is scheduled to receive about 40 planes, since Iran's fighters have already been contracted.

U.S. Recognizes Bissau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The United States has recognized the newly independent country of Guinea-Bissau and offered establishments of diplomatic relations.

Heavy Toll Is Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

and had killed 18 persons in the last month.

Fretilimo Appeal

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The president of the Mozambique Liberation Front appealed to the people of Mozambique today to help Fretilimo and the Portuguese Army to crush a "handful of criminals" that he said were trying to create an atmosphere of racial conflict.

In a message issued from Tanzania's capital, Fretilimo president Samora Machel urged Mozambicans to block the rebel supplies and communications and to refuse to serve them, "thus safeguarding their legitimate interests."

Mr. Machel called on Portuguese forces in urban areas not yet occupied by Fretilimo to "neutralize reactionary and subversive agents" to avoid a repetition of yesterday's rioting.

He said that those behind the white rebellion wanted "to create an atmosphere of racial conflict, chaos and anarchy to justify international aggression."

He added that it was imperative to "distinguish this handful of criminals from the white population who share the aspirations of the Mozambique people."

Cypriots Set POW Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross officials on the island would prepare plans for a general release of all prisoners and civilian detainees. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash would study this at their meeting Friday, it said.

The prisoner release, first agreed between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash last Friday, has been hampered by Turkish demands that Greek Cypriot prisoners be delivered to the northern side of the island. Mr. Denktash wants about 45,000 Turks living in the Greek-held zone to be moved to the north, controlled by the Turkish Army.

Lahad's Division Feared

The Greek Cypriot government has opposed any population transfers from either side, arguing that this ultimately would cut the island into separate Greek and Turkish zones and lead to a division of Cyprus.

Today's agreement said prisoners under 18 would be released "where their next of kin reside," or sent across the lines only if no suitable schools were operating where they lived.

University students would be given means to proceed abroad. Cyprus has no universities, and most Cypriots get their higher education in either Greece or Turkey.

The sick and wounded would be taken across the cease-fire lines to hospitals, the communiqué said.

Soviet Official in Ankara

ANKARA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyechov arrived in Ankara today for talks with Turkish government leaders on the Cyprus situation.

"We are against negotiation on the Cyprus problem within a narrow framework," Mr. Ilyechov told newsmen at the airport.

Pigeon Stalls Trains

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Train traffic at Düsseldorf's central railway station was stalled for 2 1/2 hours today, holding up more than 1,000 passengers, when a pigeon caused a short-circuit in the power system.

Brandt's 'Disappointment' Reported

Guillaume Spy Case Is Back To Haunt Bonn Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Gunder Guillaume spy scandal, which forced Willy Brandt to give up his chancellorship to Helmut Schmidt last spring, has returned to haunt the government coalition.

A parliamentary investigating commission has begun questioning some of the leading politicians in the affair. This week, the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel published excerpts from a forthcoming book by Mr. Brandt, which hints that he was disappointed by some people who are now leading figures in Bonn.

Revelations over the spy affair and its repercussions could cause trouble in the top echelons of the government coalition, which has had enough trouble recently and has important state elections coming up on Oct. 27 in Hesse and Bavaria.

The problem revolves around four men: Mr. Brandt, who is still chairman of the Social Democratic party; Mr. Schmidt, his successor as chancellor, who needs Mr. Brandt's support to hold the party's loyalty; Herbert Wehner, political strategist and parliamentary chief; and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Brandt's interior minister. Mr. Schmidt's foreign minister and leader-designate of the local Democratic coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

These are men whose ambitions and personalities have often clashed and who need each other to hold their positions.

The Social Democratic leadership met yesterday to discuss the controversy stirred by the Spiegel excerpts and revelatory reports. Mr. Brandt issued a press release in which he was quoted as saying: "This press campaign is apparently aimed at drawing a negative picture of the relationship between leading figures of the party."

Mr. Schmidt, in four months in office, has succeeded in halting the dangerous decline in popularity that his party suffered in the months before Mr. Brandt's resignation. Now there are some new setbacks:

Mr. Wehner came back early from a vacation last month to a chorus of calls for his resignation because a protégé, Karl Wiensand, the Social Democratic whip in the lower house of parliament, had been accused of lying about his role in an earlier scandal. Mr. Wiensand had to resign under pressure on Aug. 30. But Mr. Wehner, saying he would not respond to anonymous campaigns against him in the press, stayed in his post.

Spy Charge Arrests

A leader of a labor union in Stuttgart, Hans Palmelmer, was arrested Aug. 30 as a suspected East German spy, causing the same kind of anxieties about the reliability of the Social Democrats and their leftist leanings that were stirred by the Guillaume affair last spring. Gunder Guillaume, Mr. Brandt's party liaison man, was arrested on April 24 and charged with being a spy for East Germany. Mr. Brandt resigned two weeks later on May 6. After an orderly takeover by his party deputy, Helmut Schmidt, the scandal appeared over.

Now comes Der Spiegel with some revelations, plus excerpts from Mr. Brandt's book, to be serialized in the magazine beginning next week.

The ex-chancellor writes of a meeting on May 4, two days before his resignation, at Münster, near Bonn, with Mr. Wehner, Helger Bormer and Karl Ravens, two party colleagues and advisers. "Saturday evening, a few private talks—first with Wehner, then with Bormer and Ravens, about the G. Case. Very late. I say that I have practically decided to resign. Both friends to whom I say this try to get me to change my mind."

"Both friends"—implying, Der Spiegel says, that Mr. Wehner was no longer a friend by that time, and did not counsel Mr. Brandt strongly against quitting. The implication is supported by friends of Mr. Brandt. Even Mr. Wehner admits that the relationship between the party chairman and the party strategist is not all it should be today.

Worse is what Mr. Brandt implies about Mr. Genscher, who came to him on May 28, 1973, to say that there was reason to suspect that Mr. Guillaume was an East German agent.

Mr. Brandt writes of the evening of last April 24, the day Mr. Guillaume was arrested:

"Naturally, that evening, the arrest of G. kept going through my head. The news that G. had been unmasked, I should not necessarily have disturbed me so much, because I had been told a good . . . while back—with the added request, to please not alter his responsibilities—that there could be leads . . . and that therefore they wanted to keep him under surveillance. For a . . . long time it appeared to me as though it had been a matter of a unfounded suspicion. Only two months before, I was told

there was reason to call in the federal prosecutors. I assumed that the security agencies would do their duty."

The man who told him what he "was told," Der Spiegel correctly notes, was Mr. Genscher.

Asks to Testify

Mr. Wehner has asked that he be allowed to testify before the parliamentary commission about meetings he had with the head of the German Secret Service, Gunder Nollan, about the Guillaume case—meetings that reportedly shook Mr. Brandt when he learned of them last May.

Now, in the wake of publication of the excerpts by the magazine, Free Democrats were said to be deeply disturbed at the attacks being made on their leader. Der Spiegel says that Mr. Schmidt even gave orders that they be warned before publication.

Relations between Mr. Schmidt



Gunter Guillaume

and his foreign minister have also not been particularly warm. Mr. Genscher's aides say they fear the chancellor has taken acting as his own foreign minister, going over Mr. Genscher's head. Mr. Genscher is in the 10. through the necessities of coalition politics—the junior coalition partner traditionally gets the foreign ministry. Mr. Schmidt had no choice.

Bhutto Cites Sikkim Move By India in U.S. Arms Plea

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 11 (WP).—The Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim, India has given new credibility to Pakistan's appeals to the United States to resume military assistance to this country, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto described India's parliamentary action which made Sikkim an "associate state" last week as "simply the latest demonstration of their psychosis—a

crave to dominate, to spread the wings."

"We stand vindicated in our analysis," Mr. Bhutto said. "If of our country is gone, half Kashmir is gone; they march into Goa and took that. They have gone nuclear. And now it have swallowed up Sikkim."

In the first official Pakistan comment on the Indian move, Prime Minister said in an interview that he hoped the SIP (South Asian Peace Initiative) would convince the United States that it must same weapons aid to Pakistan.

Spare Parts

Other than selling spare parts and "nonlethal" items to Pakistan, the United States does supply military equipment other Pakistan.

Since taking power following India's defeat of Pakistan, December, 1970, and the creation of Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto has repeatedly called upon the United States to resume arms supplies. He insists that the United States is "committed" to arming his country.

Although Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other senior government officials disagree that a commitment exists, knowledgeable sources said that Mr. Bhutto's appeals are now getting "serious consideration" in Washington.

By using India's action on Sikkim as a basis for renewing his appeal, Mr. Bhutto appeared to be setting the stage for discussions with Mr. Kissinger, who is expected to visit Pakistan next month. Mr. Kissinger is also scheduled to visit India, Bangladesh and Iran.

"On His Own"

"Mr. Kissinger ought to consider Sikkim when he comes here," Mr. Bhutto said. "But this must be something he does on his own. I can't keep telling him what India's intentions are, showing him the maps."

Mr. Bhutto said that if the United States refused to resume military supplies, Pakistan would "have to consider" leaving CENTO, to which it belongs along with the United States, Britain, Turkey and Iran. He has made the threat before. When the United States began arming Pakistan in 1955, Mr. Bhutto was in the context of CENTO, which was established in 1955, and not as a counter against India. Since then, however, Pakistan and India have fought three major wars. A large number of congressmen do not want to see U.S. weapons being used in another war on the subcontinent.

For this reason, Mr. Bhutto is not likely to arouse a friendly response in Washington. Also, the United States does not want a new arms race in this part of the world.

Mr. Bhutto's fears appear justified, however, in the sense that the Soviet Union continues to arm India with military equipment which is far more sophisticated than anything Pakistan has. Reliable estimates place Pakistan's military strength between one-third and one-fourth that of India.

Neither Mr. Bhutto nor any of his U.S. proponents contend any longer that Pakistan should become militarily equal to India. However, particularly since India set off its first underground nuclear explosion in May, there is a growing concern that Pakistan should have enough of a defense capability to give it a sense of security and self-respect.

China Balks

HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—China said today it "absolutely does not recognize" India's move which made Sikkim an associate state.

The official Chinese attitude was expressed in a Foreign Ministry statement released by the New China news agency and broadcast by Radio Peking.

Export Credit Talks Fail In Brussels

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Two days of talks between senior officials of the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan on harmonizing export credit policies ended in disagreement here today.

The participants have been trying for months to reach a "gentleman's agreement" on export credit policies to prevent the industrialized countries from undercutting each other.

But U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said at a press conference that he was still optimistic an agreement could be reached between the negotiating parties in the near future. He said that the disagreements had not been so profound as to be pessimistic about the outcome of a further round of talks, which he said he hoped would take place within the next few weeks. But EEC officials said today that no arrangements had yet been fixed for a further meeting.

Mr. Bennett expressed confidence that there was enough common ground between the negotiators to justify another meeting soon and that the chances of agreement on that occasion were "reasonable."

The United States also attached three main conditions to their own package of proposals—proposals that were not acceptable to the others. These were for safeguards on competition to meet the local costs of exporters, conditions governing the amount of aid given by some governments along with export credits, and provision for exceptions to the normal rules to be made for state credits granted for large projects.

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rn of Severe Recession

ord Told by Labor Leaders Inflation Moves Not Working

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — President Ford today told a group of top labor leaders that the government's anti-inflation policies are not working and that the country is in a severe recession with high unemployment.

The White House meeting, Ford announced that he is going to create 85,000 new public jobs to ease unemployment. At the same time, state public utility regulators were meeting with officials on rate increases for electric companies.

Ford told the labor leaders he will speed up the spending of \$415 million, set aside for to be created in state and federal governments.

Other \$1.2 billion will be able to local governments manpower programs, he said.

"Compassion" Vowed
Ford said his administration will watch unemployment, at about 5.4 per cent of the force, and will "act with compassion" if it gets out of hand. He will not permit the burden of necessary economic restraint fall on those members of society least able to bear the costs, Ford said.

George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, said that leaders are "very concerned" that the administration's inflation policies will worsen the country's recession, he called the country's recession.

"We've been going downhill for 2 years under the present economic policies we have right now," said Mr. Meany, whose union has 13.5 million members.

"We believe that budget cuts, interest rates and tight-money supply are not going to help in today's inflation," he said.

Ford met with the labor leaders for nearly three hours. He needed labor's advice on how to combat inflation, Mr. Meany complimented the president for being "willing to listen" and called for "new thinking" in government economic policies.

The President called on both labor and industry to use restraint in future wage and price increases.

The administration, he said, has prepared contingency plans, which it will send to Congress to ease unemployment if it appears the jobless rate will rise to "substantially higher levels." Mr. Ford said: "We certainly cannot be complacent about any American lacking work."

The labor leaders were nearly unanimous in calling for an easing of the government's tight-money policies, which have led to record interest rates, and they warned against plans to cut federal spending.

Leonard Woodcock, the president of the United Auto Workers Union, said reductions in federal spending, in addition to the tight-money policies, "will deepen the recession, will increase prices."

He called for an easing of monetary policy, allocation of credit to hard-pressed industries, such as housing and utilities, and has-reform and income-maintenance plans.

He urged the establishment of "task forces" to watch the problem areas of the economy, such as health, agriculture and productivity, and said he favored a permanent wage-price review board.

Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Meany and most other labor leaders welcomed a statement by President Ford that he would not reimpose wage and price controls.

Mr. Ford said he saw "no circumstances" under which he would recommend that the controls be brought back.

Pay Action Urged
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — The Senate Civil Service Committee recommended today that the full Senate override President Ford's deferral of a 5.5 per cent pay boost for federal employees.

Mr. Ford postponed a scheduled Oct. 1 raise until Jan. 1 in an effort to save \$700 million from the federal payroll as an anti-inflation measure.

who had endorsed the Nixon pardon, said: "I don't think I'd go along with pardons for others."

Sen. James Buckley, Conservative Republican of New York, issued a statement calling the Nixon pardon "premature" and told reporters that while he had no objections to review of clemency for those already convicted and sentenced, he believed the Sept. 30 trial of former Nixon aide H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and others should be allowed to go forward, to establish the facts, before any consideration of clemency for them.

Strick Refuses Delay
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — U.S. District Court Judge John Strick today refused a request from H. R. Haldeman to delay further the Watergate cover-up trial scheduled to begin Sept. 30.

Judge Strick also turned down a request from another of the six defendants, Gordon Strachan, that charges against him be dropped.

At the request of a higher court, Judge Strick had already postponed the start of the trial three weeks.



MUDDIED BUT UNBOWED — These are the U.S. Navy's Tadpoles, sailors who are undergoing basic underwater demolition training, after a muddy workout in San Diego. The Navy says the volunteers "must possess the highest qualities of endurance, aggressiveness, personal determination and ability" for the job.

Senator Scorns Transition Budget

Nixon Fund Bid Called 'Snow Job'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., told a Ford administration spokesman today that he apparently was "given quite a snow job" by Richard Nixon's aides who helped prepare an \$850,000 budget for Mr. Nixon's return to private life.

Sen. Montoya, chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee looking into the budget request, made the remark during questioning of General Services Administrator Arthur Sampson, who defended the proposal before the panel.

Government records show the request proposes to combine the benefits of two separate laws in order to provide Mr. Nixon more than twice the funds former President Lyndon Johnson received for his period of transition to private life.

Mr. Sampson told the Senate panel that he did not know the full extent of services and supplies that Mr. Nixon will need. He said the requested funds would make the former President's "records and advice" available to the American people and the world.

Mr. Sampson then outlined what he described as a very sophisticated security system: the GSA plans to build and maintain for Mr. Nixon's records under an agreement that he and the former President signed last week.

The agreement makes the government responsible for the security of Mr. Nixon's presidential materials and provides for the eventual destruction of the celebrated White House tapes. The costs and security guards would cost an estimated \$110,000.

Sen. Montoya said, "It appears that when you went to San Clemente to discuss the transition with Nixon aides, although it was not the middle of winter, you were given quite a snow job."

GSA figures obtained from congressional sources show that the Nixon budget for his first 10 months out of office compares with a total of \$1.1 million spent for Johnson, his immediate predecessor, during the four years Johnson lived after retiring as President.

Of that total, Johnson received about \$370,000 for transition expenses and \$37,000 in pension funds during his first 17 months out of office. The presidential pension has since been increased to \$60,000 annually.

The Nixon proposal, worked out by Nixon aides and Mr. Sampson in an unannounced meeting in San Clemente immediately after the resignation, would take full advantage of both the Former Presidents Act of 1958 and the Presidential Transition Act of 1963.

The transition act provides a former President with up to \$450,000 for office, staff and other benefits during his first six months out of office. The Former Presidents Act provides for a pension, to begin immediately after a President leaves office, plus up to \$86,000 for staff salaries and "suitable office space, appropriately equipped," to begin at the end of the transition period.

A Justice Department memorandum prepared at Mr. Sampson's request indicates that Mr. Nixon is not eligible for full benefits under both laws at the same time.

In that memo, acting Assistant Attorney General Mary Lawton said: "It is our conclusion that former President Nixon immediately qualifies for a pension [under the Former Presidents Act] and . . . for the staff, office and other benefits [of the Presidential Transition Act] for six months from the date of his resignation, at which time he would qualify for the office and staff provided for by the [Former Presidents Act]."

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Nixon Asks Extension
The Nixon proposal, however, would extend the transition period from six months to more than 10 months, ending on June 30, 1975, the end of the current fiscal year. At the same time, Mr. Nixon would be receiving \$400,000 in pension, staff salaries and other benefit under the Former Presidents Act.

A GSA spokesman cited the Johnson transition as a precedent, noting that he was the only President to receive the benefits of both acts and pointing out that he extended his transition period from six months to 17 months.

But GSA documents show that Johnson received only his pension and Transition Act funds during that 17-month period and didn't begin getting staff and office money under the Former Presidents Act until the transition ended.

Campaign Fund Expenses
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — Legal expenses and a lawsuit settlement have reduced Mr. Nixon's leftover 1972 campaign fund to less than \$1 million, a quarterly report shows.

The report noted that 12 lawsuits in which more than \$22 million is sought were still pending against the campaign operation, which was once called the most successful political fund-raising effort in U.S. history. A surplus of more than \$5 million was on hand after the 1972 election.

The report listed expenditures of \$1.36 million, of which \$775,000 went to settle Watergate lawsuits brought by the Democratic National Committee and its former chairman, Lawrence O'Brien.

Lawyers for former campaign director John Mitchell, who was acquitted with Mr. Nixon, have submitted bills totaling \$471,391.

The decisions were made at an early morning meeting and outlined in a joint statement by Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

Meanwhile, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee today set Sept. 23 for the start of hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination. It asked him to make public then or sooner a financial statement listing his assets, liabilities and net worth.

Such a statement already has been submitted to the committee in confidence, but chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., said members felt public disclosure was the only way to deal with conflict of interest questions.

There were primaries in 13 states and the District of Columbia.

In Maryland, former State Sen. Louise Gore scored an unexpected victory in the Republican primary for governor over Rep. Lawrence Hogan, the first Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee to support impeachment of former President Richard Nixon.

Miss Gore will be an underdog in November against Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel, who easily won re-election. Other Democratic governors who won re-election were Reubin Askew of Florida, Wendell Anderson of Minnesota, Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin and Thomas Salmon of Vermont.

Also re-nominated were four Republican governors, Francis Sargent of Massachusetts, Melvin Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire, John Vanderhoof of Colorado and Malcolm Wilson of New York.

Gov. Wilson was unopposed for nomination to a full term in the post he assumed when Nelson Rockefeller resigned in December.

The only incumbent senator with primary opposition, Republican Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, easily won re-election. Sen. Barry Goldwater R-Ariz.; Sen. Javits; Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo.; and Sen. Carylford Nelson, D-Wis., were all unopposed for nominations to new six-year terms.

In the District of Columbia, which is electing its mayor for the first time, Mayor Walter Washington narrowly won the

Primaries Held in 13 States Carey Wins N.Y. Democratic Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP). — Rep. Hugh Carey scored a smashing victory in New York's Democratic primary for governor, and nine governors and five senators easily won re-election in the last big round of state primaries to pick candidates for the Nov. 5 elections.

Although yesterday was generally a good day for incumbents, three congressmen were defeated — Rep. Bertram Podell, D-N.Y., who goes on trial for perjury today; Rep. Robert Tiernan, D-R.I.; and Rep. Glenn Davis, R-Wis.

In New York, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a transplanted Texan running on a platform of political reform, captured the Democratic nomination for senator. Mr. Clark, like Rep. Carey, won the nomination despite not being supported by the party organization. He defeated Syracuse Mayor Lee Alexander and builder Abraham Hirschfeld. Rep. Carey defeated former off track betting chief Howard Samuels.

Mr. Clark will oppose Sen. Jacob Javits, who was unopposed in yesterday's Republican primary.

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In the District of Columbia, which is electing its mayor for the first time, Mayor Walter Washington narrowly won the

Democratic primary against attorney Clifford Alexander Jr. In New York, where Mr. Rockefeller won four straight gubernatorial victories, Rep. Carey had strong labor backing and won easily. Mr. Samuels lost his fourth bid for the gubernatorial nomination despite the backing of both the state Democratic organization and many party reform leaders. Democrats rejected all the major candidates chosen at a party convention in June.

In a Brooklyn congressional race, Rep. Podell was beaten by State Rep. Stephen Solarz. In detailed results:

Florida—Gov. Askew swamped three opponents, winning about 75 per cent of the vote. His November opponent is Republican Jerry Thomas, a conservative former Democrat. In the Senate race, millionaire drugstore owner Jack Eckerd defeated Public Service Commissioner Paula Hawkins for the Republican nomination to succeed Republican Sen. Edward Gurney, who chose to retire after his federal indictment on charges of bribery, conspiracy and perjury. Rep. Bill Gunter led an 11-candidate Democratic field. He faces an Oct. 1 runoff against Florida Secretary of State Richard Stone.

Massachusetts—Gov. Sargent easily defeated his conservative Republican rival, Carroll Sheehan. Former State Rep. Michael Dukakis won the Democratic primary over State Attorney General Robert Quinn.

Maryland—Sen. Mathias routed perennial candidate Ross Pierpont and will run in November against Baltimore councilwoman Barbara Mikulski, the winner of an 11-candidate Democratic race.

Colorado—Gov. Vanderhoof, who became governor when John Love resigned last year to become Federal Energy administrator, defeated Denver millionaire Bill Daniels for the Republican nomination. State Rep. Richard Lamm won the Democratic nomination. Sen. Dominick will be opposed in November by Democrat Gary Hart. Sen. George McGovern's 1972 campaign manager, who beat two rivals.

New Hampshire—Gov. Thompson, a conservative, won re-election over a Republican moderate. State Senate President David Nixon won the Democratic primary was won by former State Sen. Richard Leonard. In the race to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Norris Cotton, Rep. Louis Wyman easily won the Republican primary and will face Democrat John Durkin, a former state insurance commissioner.

Vermont—Gov. Salmon, an easy winner, will face State House of Representatives Speaker Walker Kennedy, who defeated two Republican rivals. In the race to succeed retiring Sen. George

Aiken, the Senate's senior Republican, Rep. Richard Mallory defeated former Federal Power Commissioner Charles Ross in the Republican primary. Patrick Leahy, state's attorney of Chittenden County, won the Democratic nomination.

Connecticut—Former Assembly Speaker William Ratchford and consumer advocate Toby Moffett won Democratic congressional nominations.

Wisconsin—Gov. Lucey will be opposed in November by Republican William Dyke, a former mayor of Madison. Sen. Nelson will run against State Sen. Thomas Petri.

Rhode Island—Rep. Tiernan was edged by freshman State Rep. Edward Beard in the Democratic primary.

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For the first time, Democrats living abroad have the right to vote on national Democratic Party policy.

And for the first time, the Democratic Party is writing a Charter. We have been asked to elect four voting delegates (and an alternate) to attend the historic conference in Kansas City, Mo., on December 6, 7 and 8, where delegates from every State, Democratic Senators, Congressmen and Governors will meet to adopt a Charter.

You, yourself, can run for election as a delegate. Democrats in every country with an active Democratic organization are entitled to nominate up to two candidates who will either be chosen by a primary ballot to be mailed to all registered Democrats in each country, or by an open meeting in which all registered Democrats have the right to vote. Each local committee will decide.

You must register to be able to vote for delegates. Any Democrat can register merely by filling in the form below or by sending a similar statement, with name, address and telephone number, to his or her Democratic Committee (listed below). If there is no committee in your country you can register with the London Committee. Get your friends to do the same, but do it now.

How to run for delegate. If you wish to run as one of your country's nominees for delegate, copy the wording in the box below and get the signatures of five sponsors who have also registered as Democrats in your country. Be sure that all names and addresses are legible. All nominations must arrive at your Committee headquarters by September 22, 1974. The date of the final vote will be announced later.

Help us pay for running this election by sending a contribution in local currency or dollars to your Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES:
BELGIUM
Gerald Ryan, 37 Rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels.
FRANCE
Richard H. Moore, 41 Avenue Friedland, Paris 8.
GERMANY
Robert V. Daly Jr., O'Hare, O'Connor & Jones, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage, 3 Frankfurt/Main.
DENMARK
Donald E. Miller, 1-Bellin 30, Hvidebølvej 8.
HOLLAND
Alice Drago, Leuvenstraat 30, The Hague.
ISRAEL
Dr. Mirva Shakin, Rehov Dubnow 9, Tel-Aviv, 61030 Jerusalem.
UNITED KINGDOM
Anthony Hyde, 39 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.
Registration form.

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TEL.
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SIGNATURE
☐ I also wish to run for election to be a delegate to the 1974 Mid-term Conference on Democratic Party Organization and Policy to be held in Kansas City, Mo., December 6-8, 1974, and I am submitting the names and signatures of my five (5) sponsors who have registered as Democrats in my country of residence. I expect to reside abroad until December 31, 1975.

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U.S. Democratic Party Adds Rights for Members Abroad

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—In what is believed to be the first such extension overseas of U.S. citizens' rights, Americans living abroad have won the right to have voting delegates at the Democratic party's national functions in the United States.

Those registering as Democrats with party committees in six European countries and Israel will vote next month to select four overseas Americans' delegates to the Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy.

The conference will be held Dec. 6-8 in Kansas City, Mo., to select a party charter—the first in U.S. history—and to prepare for the party's 1978 national convention.

Each international delegate will have one-half of a vote.

Considering that there were 2,203 delegates at the Democratic National Convention of 1972, the two full votes will constitute only a small fraction of the session's ballots, but leaders of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad are enthusiastic about having achieved any share of the political decision-making in the United States.

Previous Limitations
Until now, they note, American Democrats living abroad have been able to send voting delegates to party congresses from only certain U.S. territories—Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

The committee's leaders say that the party's extension of its decision-making process to overseas Democrats will strengthen the voice of Americans abroad with respect to absentee voting rights in federal elections, Medicare benefits, Social Security, tax matters and other issues involving Congress and other branches of the U.S. government.

The Democrats are joined with Republicans in the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas, which 12 months ago launched a worldwide drive to gain a vote in federal elections for U.S. citizens living abroad.

The bipartisan committee estimated that 700,000 Americans reside overseas.

The Democrats have set up committees for their party voting in Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as Israel. A person wishing to vote in next month's election of four delegates from the seven countries should register, by mail, with the committee in his country of residence.

As party committees are formed in other countries, voter registration and participation in Democratic party elections abroad will be expanded to those nations.

Two candidates from each of the seven countries will be on the ballot for the mid-October election of four delegates to the party's December conference.

Any Democrat in the seven countries, once registered, can be nominated for a place on the ballot by a petition signed by five other Democrats registered with the committee in his country of residence. The deadline for filing nominations is Sept. 22.

If more than two persons are nominated from one country, the committee there will conduct a "primary" election by mail. All voters will receive by mail, before such a primary or the mid-October "general election" in the seven countries, biographies on all the candidates, including an outline of their stands on national and international issues.



SALES GIMMICK—A car lot in Kansas City, Kan., would indicate that this Volkswagen was run into the ground. The device has even attracted customers.

U.S. Reviewing Cuban Policy In Wake of Recent 'Signals'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States has undertaken a review of its entire Cuban policy in the light of recent signals that Premier Fidel Castro is interested in starting a dialogue.

This policy review, begun as one of the first actions of the Ford administration, covers a range of issues involving the United States, Cuba and the Latin American nations.

Word of the review came after three Latin American nations called on the Organization of American States to lift all sanctions against Cuba.

Included in the review are such questions as the following: Should the United States support the movement by other Latin American countries to lift the 10-year-old economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba; should the United States support moves to invite Cuba to attend next March's hemisphere foreign ministers' conference in

Ford to Visit Japan Beginning on Nov. 19
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Ford will visit Japan for three days beginning Nov. 19, the White House has announced.

Mrs. Ford will accompany the President on the first visit of a U.S. chief of state to Japan. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is also expected to accompany Mr. Ford.

Mother Helps Police Unravel A Mystery

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters).

A mother, enraged that her son cut the sleeves out of his sweater to use as masks in a bank robbery, unwittingly gave him away to police.

Police found several sweater sleeves in a getaway car used by bandits who robbed a bank at Fiumicino, near Rome, of more than 2 million lire (about \$3,500).

When they went with the sleeves to the home of a suspect, Andrea Fanton, 20, his mother blurted out: "You rotten swine, why have you ruined your sweater?"

Mr. Fanton was arrested with two companions and charged with armed robbery and criminal association.

Anti-Japanese Mob Attacks Bank in Seoul

SEOUL, Sept. 11 (AP)—About 500 war veterans stormed the downtown branch of the Tokyo Bank here today and smashed its signboard and nine windows in another anti-Japanese protest.

Riot police dispersed them after firing tear gas.

Earlier, the police said they seized two men near the Japanese Embassy who had five sticks of TNT and 24 gasoline bottles and who were planning to blow up the embassy.

U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Ericson met twice with Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo amid reports that the United States was urging Japan and Korea to settle their dispute quickly.

In Tokyo, the Japanese government announced the appointment of Matsushiro Shinya, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, as special envoy to South Korea to try to strengthen out the dispute between the two countries.

Relations between the two American allies have been badly strained since the Aug. 15 assassination attempt by a Korean resident of Japan against President Chung Hee Park. Mr. Park's wife was killed.

Several groups of Anti-Communist League members and other organizations staged noisy demonstrations around the embassy, burning a mock coffin and an effigy of Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura. Last Friday, a crowd broke into the embassy and wrecked some of the offices.

And Monday and yesterday 10,000 demonstrators besieged the building until the police used tear gas.

The demonstrators repeated their demand that Japan apologize for the assassination attempt and outlaw the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents Association which Seoul contends was behind the attempt on the President's life.

In Pusan, 1,000 war veterans demonstrated in front of the Japanese Consulate but were dispersed by riot police.

26 Die in Zambia Mishap
LUSAKA, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Twenty six people were killed Monday when a bus plunged into the Zambezi river after being driven on to a ferry, police said today.

If Cuba, Russia Do the Same Chile Offers to Free All Prisoners

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Chile's military government today said it would free virtually all persons imprisoned after the bloody coup against Marxist President Salvador Allende a year ago today. If Cuba and the Soviet Union agreed to release an equal number of prisoners.

Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chief of the ruling military junta, told the nation that the state of emergency in effect since the coup was being lifted.

But he warned in an anniversary address that a state of siege would go into effect which, although less stringent, would still restrict continued military trials and continuation of the night curfew.

He said the military would not turn over power to civilians again "until a new generation of Chileans can assume the direction of the public life."

Between 2,000 and 6,000 persons are estimated to be in detention camps and prisons a year after the coup. Gen. Pinochet said the junta "is ready to authorize, with an exception of some especially grave cases, that those who want to can abandon the national territory." Those who do not go into exile, he said, would face prosecution.

"The world and the nation should appreciate that this gesture is an effective example of the spirit of national pacification which inspires us," he said.

But Gen. Pinochet made liberation of prisoners conditional on agreements by Cuba and the Soviet Union to release an equal number of prisoners.

He said the junta would allow the International Red Cross to supervise such an operation, describing Cuba and the Soviet Union as "countries which are themselves true prisons."

The junta broke relations with both nations after the coup, charging them with interfering in Chile's internal affairs. Since then, the government has accused both of mounting an aggressive propaganda campaign to discredit the military government.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced last night the release of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier del Solar, imprisoned since the coup.

The government has issued a safe conduct pass so that Mr. Letelier could go to Venezuela, the statement said.

By the time the ministry issued its statement, Mr. Letelier had flown to Caracas.

2,000 Executions Alleged
LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Chilean military government executed more than 2,000 prisoners within four months of the coup, a London-based organization of lawyers said.

Amnesty International, a privately-financed group with consultative status with the United Nations, issued the report to mark the anniversary today of the coup.

Rush Optimistic On U.S. Relations With France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—America's ambassador-designate to France said today that future relations between Paris and Washington would not become as sour as they were during the presidencies of Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou.

Kenneth Rush made the comment to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during public hearings on his nomination.

President Ford would keep him on as counselor until after the economic summit to be held later this month. He said he expected to assume his duties in Paris, if approved by the Senate, in late October.

Mr. Rush said he had a good working relationship with French women, including Jean Seberg, who was ambassador to Germany when Mr. Rush also was serving in Bonn.

"I do not think the French government will turn back the pages of history," he said when asked if U.S.-French relations would be as strained as before. "I think they will go on to new things. President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are very anxious to improve relations with France."

Immorality Convictions
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11 (AP).—The South African justice minister told Parliament that 344 persons were prosecuted and 307 convicted in the year ended June 30, 1974, under the immorality act which prohibits sex between different races.

Amnesty International said its report was based on the testimony of Chileans, the Chilean regime, findings of international observers and international lawyers and "eyewitness reports of many lawyers, journalists, churchmen, doctors and others" on the scene during and after the coup.

Greeks Accuse Americans
ATHENS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Several thousand Communist students today held an anti-American demonstration outside University on the first anniversary of the Chilean coup.

The demonstrators, who held signs against the State and the CIA, displayed accusations against American officials of organizing the against President Allende. Archbishop Makarios in Cyprus. Similar demonstration held in Belgrade, Feb. Chances in Crete.

In Exposé by 2 Former Agents

Account of Activities in Chile Reportedly Censored by CIA

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Central Intelligence Agency, citing national security, censored the first printed account of some of the agency's clandestine activities against President Salvador Allende of Chile form a recently published exposé of the intelligence establishment, well-informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," written by two former government intelligence officials, initially included a detailed description of the internal debates in 1970 before the Nixon administration reportedly tried covertly to prevent Allende's victory in the Chilean national elections of September, 1970.

After a lengthy battle in federal courts, over prior censorship, the 494-page book by Victor Marchetti and John Marks was published in June by Alfred A. Knopf with blank spaces where 168 passages were deleted.

Much of the chapter dealing with Chile, titled "The Clandestine Theory," was heavily censored in that manner.

The CIA had argued that those deletions and 177 other passages it unsuccessfully sought to censor would "cause grave and irreparable damage to the U.S." if published.

Kissinger Quote
As initially written, the sources said, the book's chapter on Chile

U.S. Indicts 125 in Alleged Drugs Ring

By Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—U.S. narcotics investigators today had arrested nearly 100 persons accused of running a billion-dollar network that smuggles and distributes virtually all the illegal amphetamine tablets in the United States.

The coordinated arrests, which started yesterday, were the result of an eight-month special investigation, and the warrants came from actions by grand juries in 12 cities. In all, 125 indictments were returned.

In addition, the Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration said that Mexican authorities were raiding 10 secret laboratories that produced benzidine tablets called "minibonies," which are illegal in Mexico and strictly controlled in the United States. Four labs were reported closed down today and 25 persons arrested in Mexico.

3 Billion Pills
DEA administrator John Bartsel Jr. estimated that the Mexican laboratories and their United States distributors were responsible for spreading 30,000 kilograms—about 2 billion tablets—of illegal amphetamines into the United States in a year. He said the pills are worth more than \$16 billion on the illicit market.

"We expect to see a price increase right away," one DEA agent said.

Mr. Bartsel said the pills were manufactured in the 10 Mexican laboratories—located in Mexico City, Tijuana and Guadalajara—from chemicals smuggled into the country. They were shipped to warehouses in Tijuana, including one that operated behind a pharmacy. From there they were smuggled into the United States in plastic pillow-shaped bags that hold 25,000 pills.

U.S. customs agents at San Ysidro, Calif., just north of Tijuana, have seized 36.5 million minibonies pills since 1970—most of them in the last 1 1/2 years. All told, 58 million minibonies have been seized since 1970, again, most of them in 1973 and 1974.

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Bonn's Visa Control On Arabs Relaxed

BONN, Sept. 11 (AP).—The strict controls on visas into West Germany after the 1972 Olympics measure is relaxed, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Citizens of Arab countries applying for visas will be the same as other official spokesmen said governments have frequently to Bonn's administration since the were tightened in an stop the infiltration of

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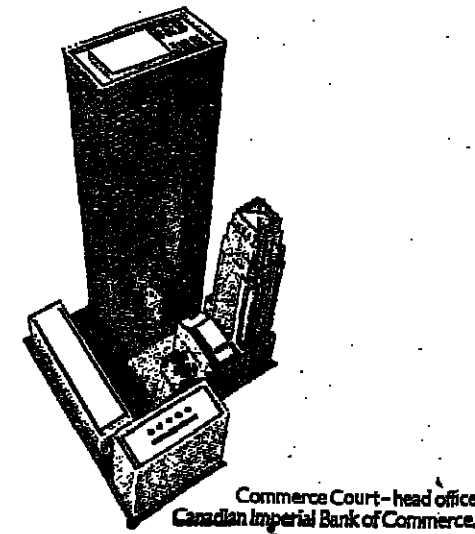
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Union Support Is Sought

Leader of British Coal Board Pushes Ambitious Expansions

By Alan Tiller

LONDON (IHT).—Six months after one of its most bitter strikes, Britain's coal industry is now effectively launched on an "expansion," according to Sir Derek Sizer, the chairman of the National Coal Board.

The leader of the state-run industry said in an interview, however, that the "full support" of the National Union of Mineworkers was necessary to fulfill its ambitious, £14 billion (about \$24 billion) 10-year program to raise production to 150 million tons a year.

It would help bridge the nation's energy shortage until the 1980s, when North Sea oil is expected to meet virtually all of Britain's needs.

It is coal's big chance. Britain's energy secretary, Eric Varley, a former miner, also backs the program, and his support will mean £600 million in addition to normal investment expectations of £280 million.

Yorkshire, Midlands

In the main coal fields, in Yorkshire and the Midlands, the drive is on to extend existing mines and find new seams. The Coal Board already is employing more deep drilling "rigs" on land than are working in the entire North Sea for oil.

Planning approval is being sought to open up a huge new mine at Selby, in Yorkshire, which could produce 10 million tons a year by the 1980s and employ 3,000 men. It would be Europe's biggest mine, a symbol of coal's renewed importance.

Geologists estimate there are one billion tons of coal under Selby's fields, and Sir Derek called the 3.25-meter seams close to the surface "the last virgin reserves in Western Europe."

New anthracite mines are to be developed in south Wales. A recruiting drive is accompanied by increased automation, such as at Longannet, Scotland, which has surface-to-pit-face radio contact, computer blending of various coals and a common exit point for the output of three mines.

Boom Foreseen

Like the United States, but unlike Western Europe, coal in Britain appears on the verge of a boom period, with power stations, industry and the domestic market calling for more.

The full support of the miners, however, has been held up by the lack of an agreement between the board and the union over the form of a new incentive plan to raise productivity at the pits.

In all sides of the industry, it is agreed that new seams and new technology are not enough; productivity has to be raised if the industry is to capitalize on its new chance to remain competitive.

During the summer, the board, the union and the government agreed that "an effective scheme of incentives for increased production should be introduced."

'Bite' in Plan

But what is effective? Sir Derek believes that each man, each pit has to be rewarded for what it produces. Only then will an incentive plan have what he calls "bite."

He is opposed by militant left-wingers in the union who, for a variety of reasons, some of them ideological, want a "nationalized" plan which does not differentiate between coal regions. Behind the Coal Board's insistence on "bite" lie erratic and sometimes disappointing production figures since the huge effort began to get the pits functioning again after the strike. The walkout ended in March, after the defeat of the Conservative government. The miners accepted the new Labor government's offer of pay increases of up to £15 a week.

There is doubt whether this year's target of 120 million tons will be reached.

Sir Derek said the Mineworkers' annual conference recently that

production was running at a rate of 114 million tons a year. Urging them to try to raise production, he said: "Anything less than 120 million tons could lead to serious shortages and to difficulties and to hardship, particularly to people in the domestic market."

The 120 million tons this year is the launching pad for our plan for the future—and if we get off to a bad start, we can hardly expect eventually to get within striking distance of the demand levels I have indicated for the 1980s," he said.

Ground Given

The conference shelved the Yorkshire miners' demand for a 220-a-week wage increase in favor of a call for "substantial" pay increases. It is estimated that the board's incentive plan could raise output by 4 per cent a year and the miners' pay by about £19 a week.

The board and the union have been engaged all summer in tangled negotiations over the plan. The board has given some ground by agreeing that a proportion of extra income should be paid to all workers in the collieries. But it still wants the men actually producing the coal to get a larger share.

The 27-man executive of the Mineworkers' union was scheduled to meet here today to decide whether to accept.

"It may go through," said Sir Derek of his plan. "The left wing is quiet at the moment. The bulk of the men would like the scheme. If it is adopted, no one will get less than they are now and I think there will be benefits for all—the men, the industry and the country."

Elections Near

Coal Board officials are hopeful that two of the union's top three officials, president Joe Gormley and Scottish leader Mick McGahey, will say "yes," and that the Yorkshire firebrand, Arthur Scargill, will not have enough support. "There is no room for private industry in this country," Mr. Scargill has said.

The proximity of the general elections is an obvious reason for the "quietness" of the union's left wing.

Sir Derek sees more than coal productivity at stake. He believes similar incentive plans should be introduced in all basic or "wealth-creating" industries.

He said: "The country has been restricting the money supply, an incomes policy, changing interest rates. The only way to meet the immediate needs of the country is to create more national industrial wealth. Ours is the type of scheme which is the most positive and which will reduce our dependence on imports."

U.S., Egypt Sign Pact On Wheat to Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Egypt and the United States signed an agreement today under which America undertook to supply 100,000 tons of wheat to Egypt during the first quarter of 1975, an official announcement said.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Fathi Melwally told newsmen the agreement was yet another step towards implementing the declaration of principles for Egyptian-American cooperation, proclaimed at the end of former President Nixon's visit to Egypt in June.



EQUAL RIGHTS—Rambi Lee, 18, is the first female professional window washer in California. Here she is outside the 28th floor of a San Francisco building.

Vietnamese Clash Near Hué; Saigon Will Try 16 Officers

SAIGON, Sept. 11 (AP).—New fighting erupted between Hué and Danang on the northern coast today and a battalion-sized government base was overrun by North Vietnamese forces, field sources reported.

In Saigon, the Ministry of Defense announced today it planned to prosecute two former brigadier generals and 14 other officers, ranging in rank from colonel to first lieutenant, for corruption in the armed forces.

Twenty-two other officers, from colonels to captain, have also been disciplined for their part in corruptive practices, the ministry said in a communiqué broadcast over Saigon radio.

Sources from the old imperial capital of Hué said scores of North Vietnamese, moving behind

a barrage of about 500 rocket and mortar shells, pushed into the Hoa Binh base before dawn.

Militiamen Defenders

The base is located about 23 miles southeast of Hué. Danang is another 25 miles below the base.

There was no immediate word on the fate of the government defenders, about 400 militiamen. Meanwhile traffic on Highway 1 between the two cities was still suspended by late evening after Viet Cong saboteurs blew up the nearby Phu Loc bridge.

Tank-led government reinforcements moved into the area and sporadic fighting has been reported. Also in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, fighting continued in the region 15 to 30 miles southwest of Danang.

The Saigon command said seven government soldiers were killed and 37 were wounded in a series of clashes and shelling attacks. Twenty-four North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed, the command reported.

In Hué, meanwhile, the political situation continued to be tense after an estimated 5,000 Catholics demonstrated Sunday against corruption and press repression in the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. The demonstration was broken up by police using tear gas.

Field reports said that last night a large number of Buddhists tried to gather at the Tu Dam pagoda in Hué which was the headquarters for demonstrations in 1963 which eventually led to the fall of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The Buddhists were barred by security police from entering the pagoda where they had planned to gather for a ceremony to inaugurate the local chapter of the so-called National Reconciliation Force. The force is urging an end to the fighting in South Vietnam and implementation of the political provisions of the Paris agreement which call for the establishment of the three segment National Council of Reconciliation and Concord.

'War on Waste' Urged in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The government today proclaimed a national "war on waste" in Britain, appealing to Britons to save everything from waste paper to tin cans, oil sludge and lead.

A government paper entitled "War on Waste" said "the government believes that there should be a new national effort to conserve and reclaim scarce resources—a war on waste involving all sections of the community."

"We all instinctively feel that there is something wrong in a society which wastes and discards resources on the scale which we do today," the paper said. "More and more products are thrown away as rubbish, often after the briefest of use, and too often with no attempt to salvage and reutilize the materials."

The country's trash cans may contain some of its most precious untapped resources, the paper said.

Stirring Press Criticism

French Cabinet Meets Symbolically in Lyons

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 11 (IHT).—The government went to the provinces today for the first time since World War II, a controversial move that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing says symbolizes his intention to decentralize France from Paris.

Today's cabinet meeting in Lyons, France's third largest city, after Marseilles, was the first time the Cabinet had met outside Paris in peacetime. Governments moved to the provinces at times during the Franco-Prussian war and World Wars I and II, but never for a routine weekly cabinet meeting.

The move has spurred considerable criticism that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing continues to be preoccupied with style rather than substance in his administration. Press criticism has been so strong that it prompted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to telephone the Paris newspaper France-Soir last week to protest that the Lyons move wasn't a "gimmick" but rather a symbol of the decentralization that was planned.

Sensitive French Issue

The controversy was stirred because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was tampering with one of the most sensitive of French issues—Paris vs. the provinces. People here still are classified as Jacobins or Girondins depending on their views on the decentralization issue. Napoleon generally is credited with establishing the tentacular system that ties the provinces to Paris, although the origins of French centralization go back to the Capetian kings of the 14th century.

In 1969, Gen. de Gaulle lost a referendum and resigned as president when voters rejected his

ideas on what he called regionalization. Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas fell into disgrace with the Gaullist party a year later when he proposed regional reforms that the party judged too daring. Gaullist strength traditionally has been in Paris, rather than the provinces.

An official spokesman commented here last week that the government had been shocked by the near unanimous opposition in the press to today's Lyons cabinet meeting. A spokesman said today that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's intention was a "fundamental reform of social structures." Future meetings in other provincial cities are planned.

The criticism continued today, with the notable exception of Le Progrès, Lyons's leading newspaper. That paper said the Lyons meeting was the beginning of the end of an "abusive tradition," and a symbol of decentralization measures to come.

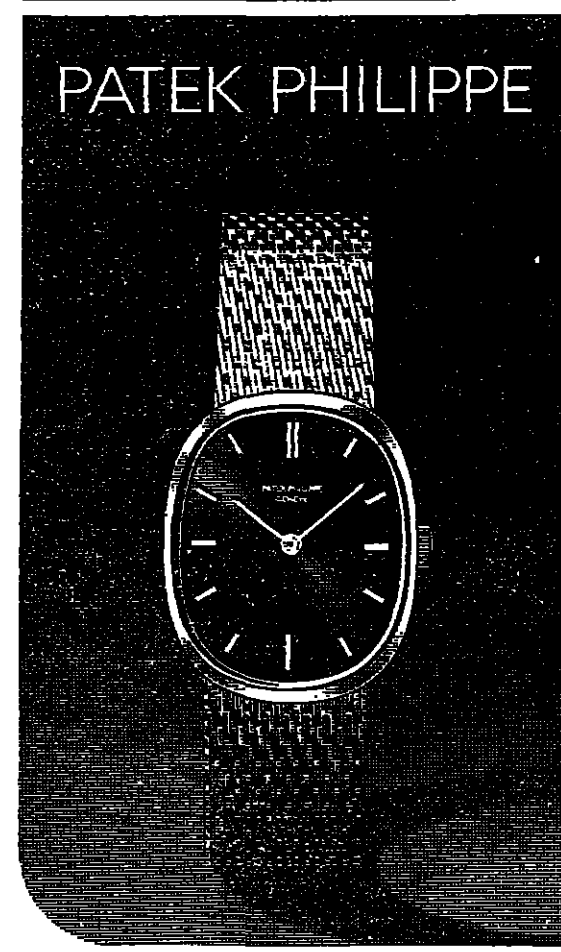
'Style for Action'

France-Soir, the mass-circulation Paris daily, still was unconvinced and said so in a front-page editorial. Le Quotidien de Paris, Paris's newest daily, was even tougher: "Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has the tendency, which is increasing as his charm wears off, to mistake the decoration for the room, the envelope for its contents and style for action."

Today's meeting was devoted mainly to a reform of the social security system, bringing more than one million people under coverage who had formerly been excluded. The government also named Jean Laloy as head of the Foreign Ministry's cultural affairs department, promoting a well known diplomat who had been demoted under Gen. de Gaulle because of his support for a united Europe.

Poland Trip Planned

LYONS, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will make an official visit to Poland in the first half of 1975, a spokesman announced today.



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Nightmare Compounded

The horrendous implications of President Ford's untimely pardon for Richard Nixon are finally becoming apparent to the White House. The official disclosure that the President is now considering pardons for all those convicted or accused of Watergate-related crimes underscores the peril his rash action poses for every concept of justice, law and leadership in this democracy.

There is obvious merit to the argument that it is grossly unfair to prosecute and punish the underlings when the ex-President in whose service and for whose benefit the misdeeds were committed is given blanket absolution—without either confession or even specification in any formal document of the crimes for which he is being pardoned.

But something else is even more obvious: The foreclosing by President Ford of the judicial process on which the nation now depends to learn the truth of the abuses perpetrated upon it by the man who put Mr. Ford in the White House would make the new President the central figure in a cover-up as worrisome and divisive as the one that drove Mr. Nixon out of office.

Instead of closing the book on an agonizing national scandal, amnesty for all the Watergate conspirators and cancellation of a trial now less than three weeks away would perpetuate that scandal with far graver political, legal and moral consequences than those the country has already suffered. No

convincing argument could be advanced for keeping any convicted public official, judge or civil servant in jail. Indeed, it would be hard to explain why all the prisons should not be emptied and all the courts disbanded.

It is precisely because the dangers inherent in indiscriminate and ill-considered invocation of the pardoning power are so overwhelming that it has been used only under extraordinary circumstances across the centuries of English and American jurisprudence. Each exercise of executive clemency involves risk to the concept of equal justice, except in instances where the original conviction was demonstrably unjust.

That is why President Ford, having erred so grievously in his precipitate pardoning of his predecessor before any court process against him had even begun, would do well to think through the implications of further pardons more carefully than he did the first. The issue is not, and never has been, primarily one of putting a few people into prison cells. Rather, the issue is to affirm that the United States is a nation of laws—laws that apply equally to all citizens—operating under a constitutional system strong enough to survive an attempt at intimidation and subversion from the loftiest positions of power.

Only after that affirmation is complete, will it be time to consider mitigating circumstances that might warrant clemency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Growing Dossier

Hopes for an "Open Presidency," marked by candor and forthrightness, threaten to become casualties of Mr. Ford's mishandling of the Watergate aftermath.

Apparently, no one in Congress—and few in the White House—were consulted or even informed about the delicate decision to pardon Richard Nixon. An obscure private lawyer was engaged to make contacts with the former President in deepest secrecy, just two days after the President had informed the country that he would not move in advance of the normal processes of law.

The official White House spokesman was instructed by presidential intimates to deny categorically that there had been any negotiation with Mr. Nixon in his San Clemente hideaway—a full week after the clandestine talks began. To his great credit, the spokesman, J.F. TerHorst, quit his post.

The President explained that fears for the health of his predecessor figured largely in his decision to grant clemency, but it is far from clear on what information he based those fears. Only whispered reports from several of Mr. Nixon's old cronies have come

out so far, and these are totally at odds with testimony of less involved visitors to San Clemente, who found the former President in glowing health. How well can a President so easily swayed in a decision of such moment measure up to the challenges involved in fateful negotiations with foreign powers and domestic interests eager to capitalize on gullibility or weakness?

Even more ominous for the future, President Ford has allowed a dangerous note to creep into his public evaluation of the Nixon administration's fatal scandals. They were a national tragedy "in which we all have played a part," Mr. Ford said in granting pardon.

It is accurate to say that all Americans have been victims of this tragedy. But there is no accuracy at all in suggesting that the American people, not just the cynical handful who occupied positions of highest power, bear the blame for it. If that is President Ford's considered judgment, it is a fuzzing of responsibility which bodes only ill for the near and distant future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Pardoning Mr. Nixon

The question arises whether in any circumstances, and whatever the consequences, a man should be put above the law because he is president.

The granting of the pardon to Mr. Nixon could set as terrifying a precedent as his exposure and sacking has set a good one.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The most powerful democracy in the world... today gives us a magisterial lesson in princely absolutism. No republic on our continent accords its president a right of pardon as broad and irrevocable as that which Mr. Ford has just exercised to the benefit of Mr. Richard Nixon.

The measure taken by President Ford will lend itself to controversy, as much as it is paired with the sentimental considerations which tore from Mr. Nixon signs of contrition in the same style.

The pardon saves Richard Nixon the heavy stakes, but it doesn't save his face. It clearly implies that the ex-President was in a position of threatened indictment, that the arm of the law was soon to strike.

Mr. Nixon had a narrow escape, but at the price of a new humiliation. He who hinted, the day after his resignation, that he could do without favorable treatment, now seizes the perch offered him to climb out of the abyss into which he sank deeper each day.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

A trial would adversely affect the political climate in America just at a time when calm appears at hand. President Ford has placed this need first in putting a definitive end to Watergate.

—From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The decision was Ford's first mistake. Ford does not have it in mind to give unconditional amnesty to the Americans who opposed the Vietnam war and were forced to leave their country. But Nixon—guilty of

the Vietnam war, Watergate and other big crimes—shall be protected, otherwise the system would break down... all Americans are not equal before the law.

—From Aftonbladet (Stockholm).

The Outlook in Britain

The strongest single argument for continuing with Labor government is that the deepening crisis will educate a Labor government more quickly than a Labor opposition. There must be doubt whether a Conservative-Liberal coalition, even though it might have over 60 per cent of the national vote, would be strong enough to overcome inflation. A government with sound views, but with inadequate political strength to carry them out, would not be a good outcome of the election.

Yet the Labor party itself is so deeply divided—there is now so little left in common between the two wings of the party—that it too could easily break, just as a Conservative-Liberal coalition might break, under the pressure of inflation, and the difficulty of reaching economic policy decisions.

The Conservatives are approaching the election in a state of weakness and with only the most qualified expectation of winning. It may be from this modesty of expectation that they have produced such a reasonable manifesto, so much nearer than most manifestos to the real issues. Manifestos do not win elections, but it is better to have a good one than a bad one. At any rate the Conservatives have rightly identified the central issue, and put forward a program for dealing with it that ought in a more rational world to be common ground between all three parties. What is really worrying is to have Mr. Hesley at the same moment forecasting that the social contract can bring inflation down to 10 per cent by the end of next year, to single figures after that. Surely we are past the stage at which such complacent forecasts can be accepted.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

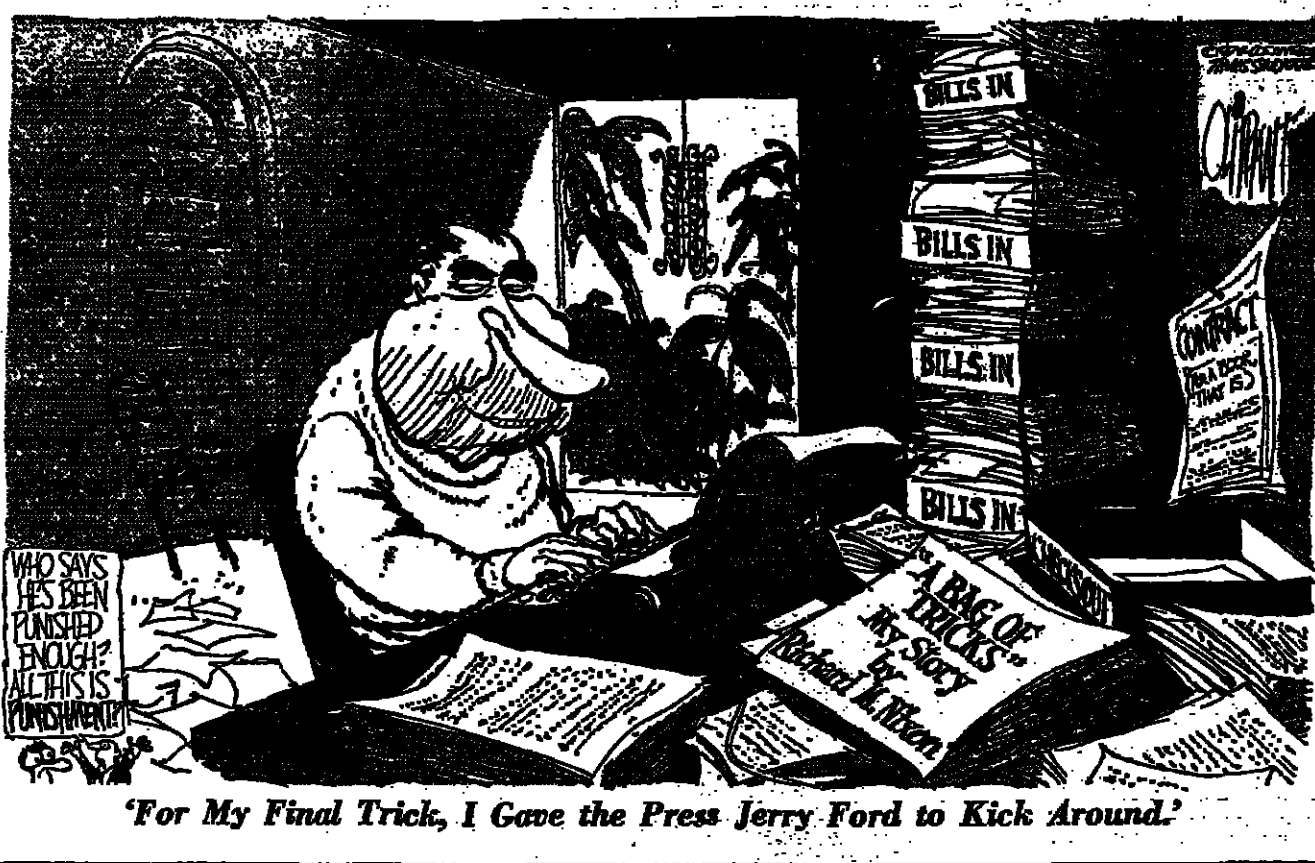
September 12, 1899

PARIS—It had to come, and rather more quickly than expected, but come it has. The appeal against the judgment of the Rennes court-martial, signed by Captain Dreyfus, has already been transmitted to Major Carrere, the Government Commissioner, and to General Lukas, Commander of the 10th Army Corps. It will be forwarded by the latter to the Minister of War. The matter is now under official consideration.

Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1924

CHICAGO—The sentence of life imprisonment for Loeb and Leopold, rather than the death sentence, has focused the attention of the country on this city. Feelings are running high against the two youths. Letters have been received from all over the country and the strictest measures of precaution have been taken to protect their lives. Already the jail where they are staying has received a bomb threat.



'For My Final Trick, I Gave the Press Jerry Ford to Kick Around.'

'Somebody Got to Ford'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—By succumbing to emotion and not even waiting for the completion of a secret study on the effects of pardoning Richard M. Nixon, President Ford has raised serious questions of his performance in time of crisis.

At the moment Sunday morning when Mr. Ford bloodied his young presidency by issuing the pardon, selected lawyers on and off the government payroll were quietly preparing a study he had requested on legal and political ramifications of a Nixon pardon.

Preliminary reports of that study submitted to White House counsel Philip Buchen suggested it was much too soon for any possible pardon. That view was shared by Buchen himself as well as other aides President Ford brought into the White House. "I don't know one Ford man, either on his staff or in his kitchen cabinet, who wanted an immediate pardon," a Ford insider told us.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the chief of staff inherited from Nixon, was viewed by these Ford insiders as advocating a quick pardon. But not even the mighty Haig is believed influential enough to have swayed the President from the resolve expressed at his Aug. 28 press conference to await action by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski before considering a pardon for Nixon.

What changed the President's mind? The answer is put identically by several Ford advisers: "Somebody got on Ford." Specifically, "somebody" told the President that Nixon was in precarious condition emotionally and physically and could not survive under threats of prosecution.

Different Story

This certainly was not the message brought back from San Clemente by Benton Becker, the young Washington lawyer sent there by Mr. Ford to negotiate with Nixon. Becker encountered a composed Nixon, wholly in command of himself, and so reported to the White House.

Accordingly, the "somebody" was a person in far more intimate contact with the real Nixon at San Clemente. In the opinion of one informed Ford adviser, it was Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the former president's engagingly bright daughter, who has always been a favorite of Mr. Ford's.

Whoever the San Clemente caller, Mr. Ford's stunning reversal is seen by his closest advisers as dictated not by politics but by personal compassion. Here, then, is no repeat of the infamous Saturday night massacre. Mostly private criticism of the President within his own party goes not to motives but to judgment.

The cost of that had judgment is running perilously high. By breaking just promises, more Ford has shredded his own credibility and put all Republican candidates on the Watergate spot less than two months before the election. His presidency, his relations with Congress and Republican campaign prospects all have been damaged.

Republicans are consequently asking whether this was a single aberration or a clue to congenial behavior in time of crisis. They desperately hope the former is the case because of the wholesome parallel in this crisis with President Nixon, who never contacted his party.

Only Haig, Buchen and counselor Robert Hartman were kept fully informed about the pardon. Mr. Ford took no advance soundings of congressional reaction. A longtime Ford intimate, House Minority Leader John Rhodes (one of the few Republicans giving the pardon his private approval), was informed Sunday noon at the ninth tee at Burning Tree following the public announcement. Nor is there any sign that another wise old Ford crony, Melvin R. Laird, was consulted in advance. The Cabinet—including still another Ford crony, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton—was ignored.

terHorst Role

Least explicable of all was the failure to confide in Press Secretary Jerald F. terHorst. It is believed at the White House that his resignation was dictated not only by substantive disagreement

with the pardon but chagrin that, by being kept in the dark, he gave incorrect information to newsmen last week.

Attempting to protect the new President, terHorst removed from the payroll student Nixon partisans such as Kenneth B. Clawson and Father John McLaughlin. Other Ford staffers believe Haig resented this role by terHorst. Thus, the puzzle deepens: Why ignore terHorst, a savvy veteran of 16 years as a Washington correspondent and a friend of Mr.

Ford's even longer, and instead consult Haig?

Some side events Sunday were indeed reminiscent of Nixon days. When one cabinet member was informed Sunday morning of the President's decision, he got the strong impression from Haig that Jaworski had approved the pardon. When he later learned the special prosecutor had been properly neutral about presidential action, he felt he had been deceived.

Republicans are hoping that, though the euphoria of Mr. Ford's first month is gone forever, the pardon will not prove to be a running sore like Watergate (and, for that matter, Chappaquiddick). What really nags at them is whether last week's trauma is a preview of President Ford under extreme stress—whether somehow as persuasive as Julie Eisenhower can deflect him from a sensible, operational strategy by a private appeal outside normal political channels.

Becker's Past

In private practice, Becker recently represented two disreputable businessmen convicted of stock fraud who now accuse of urging them to give a testimony, a charge he denies. Becker's defense of Becker is his right back to the heyday of the Nixon administration. It is just as straight as he can get. He's a very savvy guy whose ally belongs to the Oval Office.

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Similarly, the special prosecutor's staff has been intense investigating the financial transactions of C. G. Bohannon, the new President's closest friend determining if he happened to \$100,000 in cash he collected from Howard Hughes and other contributions, some of which appeared to have been "laundered" transferred to Nixon.

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Letters

The Nixon Pardon

O happy day! This means we can all let off steam and break the law and all we have to do is resign our job and act comports and look sad walking on the beach in front of our mansion and we will not be prosecuted! And later we can write arrogant letters protesting our innocence and the raw deal we suffered, citing that no charges were ever proven in court of law.

Unless it be indeed a case of some being more equal than others.

DANIEL P. NIXON.

As a free American, I ask: Is Mr. Nixon's emotional health and the suffering of his family truly distinguishable from the emotional health and family suffering of Alger Hiss and his family, of Owen Lattimore and his family, or scores of other people and their families rightly or wrongly pursued by Mr. Nixon during his congressional career? We should not have a double standard of emotional problems or fan problems which gives royal preference to a resigned President of the United States.

As a lawyer, I am concerned and sorrowful to find that pardon has been granted on a truly unequal basis. If Mr. Nixon had made a full confession and disclosure, his pardon would have been more acceptable for the evildoer would not be able to profit from his crimes. A full confession would make a \$2-million memoir book sale impossible. It would also lay to rest once and for all the wailing responsibility Mr. Nixon's responsibility.

If the President wants tranquility in America, he must insure that it will never, never be possible for Mr. Nixon or his supporters to claim, as Hitler did, a stab in the back—a betrayal. Only recently Mr. Agnew demonstrated by a letter to The Washington Post that the Communists have no monopoly on rewriting history.

As long as the President permits the continuing of the myth of Mr. Nixon's misjudgment, so long will the country be divided. A confession, or impeachment or a criminal trial would have provided a conclusive answer.

The denial of the principle of equal justice under the law, as represented by the pardon, leaves America in limbo in perpetuity. It is dangerous to abandon the principles of our forefathers and to embark on an unprecedented pre-trial pardon. And what is to happen to the tax case against Mr. Nixon? What other crimes of which we now have no knowledge will remain unpunished?

J. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN.

When will America learn that "presidential gangs" are a privileged few who must be the first to give the example of integrity? Is that why our founding fathers fled from a political and religious persecution of monarchal Europe?

CHRISTIAN JOUBERT.

All other considerations aside, President Ford's first-of-its-kind blanket pardon is further unique in being a one-man blanket. A general amnesty of all known and unknown crimes traditionally applies to all who need it. But this one was tailor-made for one man only. How can Special Prosecutor Jaworski in conscience now stay on the job and try to prosecute those whose only

crime was to do the pardoned man's bidding? What jury would in conscience keep behind bars those who have already been sentenced merely for doing the pardoned man's bidding? And if they in turn are pardoned, what of all the others serving time or under charges for lesser crimes? Are all of the foregoing second-class Americans, while Richard Nixon rides in the first-class car all by himself?

PARIS.

It is a sad occasion to see that "the system," after getting the evil Nixon off its back, works the same way as before: not in the interest of the people, but of the GOP party. As long as there are only two parties, each of them including the extreme left and the extreme right-wingers, there is no chance for the voters in fairly choosing a way out of the rivalry between the two parties and give a balanced government to the United States, not only to their own people but to the world, which is so badly needed for all of us.

K. FUCHS.

President Ford's concern for Richard Nixon's health is honorable. The pardon, however, is at least an un-honorable act by the head of a government of laws, not men's whims. It is not tempering justice with mercy, but another exercise of presidential power to subvert justice. It serves, as Nixon sought, to cover up the sordid facts, and to exempt from responsibility a man who held the highest authority in the nation.

Perhaps the President believes Nixon did nothing bad, but was hoodwinked out of office by political foes. This would explain his fear of bitter, inconclusive division in the country. It would also, indicate an appalling and willful ignorance of evidence of, for instance, obstruction of justice.

SCOTT KEECH.

The Hague, Netherlands.

Former President Nixon: to call me human, but to forgive me divine.

GRAHAM HALL.

Lisbon, Portugal.

Dog Pollution

Claude Flares Bouchard, writes that Paris (Sept. 4) is becoming known as a filthy city because dogs pollute its sidewalks. He states that travel agents are becoming aroused by the parking of cars on its walks, and that his own life was once saved by a dog.

Of course, as the saying goes: filthy is as filthy does, you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, but it is never too late to learn.

The facts are these:

1. The diets of Paris dogs are too rich in starch, and winter is coming on.

2. Travel agents do not sneer at Paris. They sneer at Terre Haute, Indiana. Some of them have dogs.

3. Pedestrians in Paris are not aroused by cars parked on walks. Motorists are aroused by pedestrians, which makes driving on them difficult.

DAVID R. PRESTON.

London.

Era Continues

So, thousands of powerless individuals, many of whom performed an act of conscience, are to admit their "guilt" and "earn

Following The Pardon For Nixon

By William V. Shanley

WASHINGTON—The Nixon pardon is profoundly disturbing for what it forecasts about Ford presidency.

The decision itself, the way was arrived at, the quality of persons the President chose to advise him, and the thought processes which he disclosed, his statement of explanation, bode ill for his future conduct in office.

The decision is widely recognized as a mistake, morally, legally, politically.

Morally, it introduces intolerable inequities into all the Watergate related trials. Cynicism, dead and disgusting, has been like a corrosive acid into the fair face of American justice.

Legally, it complicates and in fact fatally compromises the trial. Nixon's former associates.

Politically, it associates a Republican President and the Republican party with the corrupting the lying, and the blatant hypocrisy of Watergate less than month after GOP thought it had been freed of the Nixon incubus. If the decision was a ma blunder, it was also arrived at exactly the wrong way.

President Ford acted in haste and failed to consult the special prosecutor or the attorney general. He relied on Philip Buchen, a former law partner of Grand Rapids who is now White House counsel, and Ben Becker, a young Washington attorney who acted as secret intermediary between the White House and Nixon.

Becker's Past

In private practice, Becker recently represented two disreputable businessmen convicted of stock fraud who now accuse of urging them to give a testimony, a charge he denies. Becker's defense of Becker is his right back to the heyday of the Nixon administration. It is just as straight as he can get. He's a very savvy guy whose ally belongs to the Oval Office.

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FRANCE

Game by Another Name Takes Hold

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—In France, it is known as le tri-truc (which suggests the rattling of dice) and it is usually associated with Louis XIV, Napoleon and, lately, tiddy-diddy old men playing in chic, if dusty, men's clubs.

But now that it is coming back as le backgammon, the game shows every sign of sweeping the French market, as it already has the American one.

The Wall Street Journal reported last year that the three Christmas best sellers were, in this order, telescopes, binoculars and backgammon boards (the first two because of the comet

Kohoutek, which was visible early this year). According to Prince Alexis Obolensky, who launched the bid 10 years ago, the list of backgammon fanatics includes Kirk Douglas, Cary Grant, Diana Ross, Omar Sharif, John Huston ("who even put a backgammon scene in two of his films") and Hugh Hefner ("who would rather play than eat").

France now ranks third after the United States and England, another country with a strong backgammon tradition. "A year ago, you couldn't buy a board in France," the prince said. "Now, they can be found at Hermès, Gucci and Vuitton." The number of French club members was also down at 900, he added.

"By next year, it should more than double."

Baron Arnaud de Rosnay is about to promote the game at a big open-to-all contest at Maxim's Oct. 7. He is also all set to blanket the market with a backgammon line which includes 15 different boards, ranging from \$30 to \$600, depending on whether they are made of plastic, jeans cloth or leather.

"In Europe, backgammon has always been a rich man's game," he said, "and boards were very expensive. I want to make it more democratic."

Just the same, Baron de Rosnay also has the lord-of-the-manor approach with custom-made boards of alligator, shark, elephant skin, hippopotamus and zebra. Those will cost a cool \$1,000.

Baron de Rosnay has already caused the American market, which could not resist the idea of a whole line of boards, and, perhaps, the baron's social cachet. Each board bears the baron's crest and his initials in gold (A.R.). The deluxe boards are numbered.

He sells 30,000 a month to a number of stores including Saks, Saks Fifth Avenue, Teller and Neiman-Marcus. In France, he has designed a special model for Dior (who bought 500 of them for a start), which combines leather with the CD fabric that the house uses for its luggage.

Dunhill took all of the boards made of jeans fabric. Then Baron de Rosnay has deluxe his-and-hers travel boards that have been snapped up by decorator Willy Rizzo.

The "his" travel board looks like a sober, black attaché case. It holds a paper file, a writing pad, a travel folder, a directory and an adding machine. Two gold-colored cups are fitted with a cigar container. All of that un-snaps and, like magic, you have a backgammon board.



Baron Arnaud de Rosnay and boards.

"Hers" is made of rust and beige suede and is frivolous, with a jewelry bag, makeup kit and makeup crayons instead of cigars.

The publisher Hachette has commissioned Baron de Rosnay to write a book on the subject, the baron said, which will follow a booklet he just finished, recording the first modern backgammon rules in French.

Prince Obolensky, who has written a hefty book in English, offers many reasons why the game should be popular in France. Recalling that it may be the oldest game in existence, perhaps 3,000 years—the prince said that "backgammon is the most narcotic game ever played. I've seen people play as long as three days and three nights. That was in Switzerland." It is very easy to learn, hard to play and it doesn't last long, "from five to seven minutes," he added. "Because of the luck element,

even a beginner can occasionally beat a champion, which makes the game tremendously exciting."

All in all, backgammon shows every sign of being discovered by everybody, but it will be hard to beat the Romans.

"Nero," according to the prince, "is said to have played for as much as the equivalent of \$15,000 a point—the highest stake on record."

The Romans also added the spice of sex to their game. An early version of "strip poker" is depicted on the back of an ancient, silver looking glass. A young patrician and a young maid sit partially undressed in front of a backgammon board. A few pieces of clothing lie on the floor nearby. The Latin inscription reads: "I believe I have beaten you."

"What came next," the prince said, "is anyone's guess."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Bitterest Fruit of Them All

THE bitterest of all edible fruits is probably the colocynthis. Brillat-Savarin cited it as one of the two extremes of taste, writing of "flavors . . . from the strawberry to the colocynthis."

Iago, referring to Othello's love for Desdemona, predicted (and did everything he could to make the prediction come true): "The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as ascerb as coloquintida." (Locusts, it should perhaps be explained, referred to this case to the sweet pulp of the fruit of Cassia fistula, the drumstick tree; in Shakespeare's time, colocynthis was imported into England from Cyprus.)

This characteristic of the colocynthis has caused it to be called, in various places, the bitter apple, the bitter cucumber and the bitter yew. The last is the closest. The colocynthis is a gourd, or perhaps a melon, its nearest relative being the watermelon, which is Citrullus vulgaris, while the colocynthis is Citrullus colocynthis.

Bitterness suggests medicine. Many a plant which has possessed few other qualities has entered into the pharmacopoeia for no better reason. Colocynthis was used widely in medicine in the 17th century, but not on the basis of its taste alone. It actually is a cathartic (so is cassia fistula; Iago had a one-track mind), the active principle being the same element which accounts for its bitter taste, colocynthisin. It is still used in medicine; fruit meant for this purpose is picked

when it has become fully grown but before it is ripe, the period when the pulp provides the most effective purgative.

The colocynthis is perhaps a native of Africa, but enjoys a wide range—India, Ceylon, Iran, Arabia, Syria, the Greek Islands, North Africa, the Cape Verde Islands and southeastern Spain. It is round, about the size of an orange, with thick yellowish rind and spongy pulp. Colocynthis often appears on the table as decorations rather than as food. Like many completely poisonous plants, they occur in a wide variety of bright colors and patterns, so that they make attractive as well as appropriate ornaments for the dining room.

Whether for this reason, or for its value in medicine, or even as a food, Charlemagne ordered colocynthis grown on his domains. The bitterness of the colocynthis has caused it to disappear from today's larder, except in the Sahara, where the choice of foods is so limited that no possibility can be neglected. The flat brown oval seeds of the colocynthis and the heavy oil pressed from them are used by a number of tribes. "Wild seeds, roots and fruits," wrote Lloyd Cabot Briggs in "Tribes of the Sahara," "are important foods in the Tibesti, because cultivated plants are either scarce or absent in most of the area. Colocynthis, the favorite seed-producing plant, is gathered by Teda women in October, but it is sometimes cultivated also on a small scale.

"The seeds are very bitter and violently purgative in their natural state and so require elaborate preparation to make them edible. First they are dried, stuffed into sacks, and trodden to loosen the husks. Next they are winnowed, mixed with the ashes of camel dung, ground on a saddle quern, and winnowed once again. Then they are boiled with tamarisk leaves, washed over and over in

cold water, dried, and finally stored away. The finished dust is usually cooked by roasting. Colocynthis flour grows with dried dates in the marsh."

In French, "colocynthis" is as a slightly slangy synonym for the head or the brain. "Les robes dans la colocynthis, de toucher à rien d'abord," St. Exupéry wrote: "First of all, get it your head not to touch anything."

Yale Library Is Moving Over 'Health Threat'

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The 58,000 volumes of Yale University's Art and Architecture Library are to be moved to a site later this week because the health threat posed by asbestos particles falling from the ceiling.

It falls in big chunks a foot in diameter, the library director, Mr. Kaufman, has been 1 the library only once since—and then wearing special gear—because the fibers appear to aggravate an eye irritant. The particles have been linked to two cases of a conjunctivitis—an infection of the eyelid's inner surface in two users of the library. The process of making for the art and architecture in an existing Yale library scheduled for completion tomorrow. The books will be moved with related unbound materials, file material and logs.

The university said yesterday that the asbestos condition was cleared up within "three months" but the architectural material will remain in its new location at least the end of the school year.

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FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SECTOR	Number of offers received	Number of offers accepted	Number of offers declined
1. Finance and Accounting Executive	12	5	7
2. Finance and Accounting Executive	10	4	6
3. Finance and Accounting Executive	8	3	5
4. Finance and Accounting Executive	6	2	4
5. Finance and Accounting Executive	4	1	3
6. Finance and Accounting Executive	3	1	2
7. Finance and Accounting Executive	2	1	1
8. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
9. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
10. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
11. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
12. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
13. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
14. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
15. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
16. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
17. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
18. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
19. Finance and Accounting Executive	1	1	0
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Lid Planned for German Construction

ut Bonn Says Curbs
ren't Being Loosened

BONN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The German Cabinet directed economic and Finance Ministers today to prepare a 900-million-mark program of regional and local aid to curb growing unemployment in the construction industry.

Announcing the decision, Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs said a new conference this autumn will discuss the stimulus fund injection does not mean a general loosening of economic curbs which have kept the 1974-75 price increase rate at 6.5 per cent for the past two months—high for West Germany but an unequaled low compared with inflation in other Western countries in the face of massive oil price increases.

Under the program, the federal government will provide the construction industry with orders for 600 million marks and the governments will supply the remainder.

The aim is to counter unemployment in the construction industry, among the worst-hit sectors in the economic slowdown as the government's anti-inflation measures were first introduced early in 1973.

The program will be prepared in talks involving all government ministries and state governments at week end and will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval two weeks from now, Mr. Friedrichs said.

Overall unemployment reached 4,000, or 2.3 per cent of the work force, in August, double the earlier level of 222,000 and the highest since 1956.

Praising the success of the government's anti-inflation campaign, Mr. Friedrichs said he expects an average 1974 inflation rate of 7.5 per cent and real wage growth of 1.5 per cent well below last year's 5.3 per cent but better than the zero growth feared immediately after the oil-price explosion early this year.

Medium-term forecasts are uncertain, he stressed, but he added the government now expects a 3.5 per cent real gross national product growth next year. Inflation levels slightly below those of 1974, barring unseen developments.

Sindona Report Sent to Courts

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Bank of Italy said today it had sent reports on the activities of two private banks owned by Italian financier Tiziana Sindona to the judicial authorities in Milan.

The banks concerned are Banca Privata Finanziaria and Banca Union, in which the Italian has an undisclosed stake.

The two banks completed a merger last month to become Banca Privata Italiana.

Italians May Sell Gold

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Official sources have confirmed today there is a possibility of selling some of the gold in the open community markets in the next two years.

Such sales could be made in connection with a 42-billion-mark loan granted by the deskbank to the Banca d'Italia. The credit line is guaranteed by the equivalent amount of Italian gold valued at \$12 billion.

An authoritative source added that if Italy should not be able to repay the debt, it has the option of surrendering the gold or selling it and using the proceeds to repay the debt.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paramount Has New Movie System

Paramount Pictures Corp. has developed a photographic system that will enable filmmakers to employ "the most lavish or strangely contrived environments" at a fraction of what they normally would cost. Called Magiam, and described by Paramount as "the most important technical advancement for the industry since the advent of talkies," the new system utilizes two cameras, one of which views the actors and the other a miniature set. The two images are combined instantaneously, Paramount says, "thus allowing the director, cameraman and actors to view the scene as it occurs."

Paramount says that "sets formerly impossible to construct, or simply too expensive, now are available to producers through the use of miniature sets and the Magiam system. The fascinating worlds of outer space and fantasy, of magic, adventure and previously unexplored areas are thus brought within creative feasibility and the producer's budget."

W. Germany Ends Oil Price Probe

The West German cartel office has dropped its action against Deutsche BP concerning the company's pricing practices. A spokesman for the office says it has also suspended investigations into the price practices of other major oil companies in West Germany. Deutsche BP is a subsidiary of British Petroleum Co. The oil companies were alleged to have abused their strong market positions earlier this year by setting what was said to be excessively high prices for their petroleum products. The cartel office spokesman says action was dropped because of a change in the situation in the petroleum product market—an apparent reference to the recent drop in petroleum product prices.

N.Y. Broker Reduces Offices

Harris, Upham & Co., one of Wall Street's larger retail brokerage houses, has eliminated eight of about 81 offices in recent weeks in an effort to reduce costs. Walter Long Jr., secretary and first vice-president of the firm, declined to comment on whether the firm, like a majority in the securities industry, has been losing money. Its fiscal year ended Aug. 31, and the results were discussed Wednesday at a quarterly board meeting. Like many other firms with large branch office networks, Harris, Upham decided to cut back because for months the costs of running some offices had been exceeding the earnings they generated.

Chrysler and AMC Raise Prices

Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. have become the last of the Big Four auto makers to announce price increases for 1975 models cars. In separate actions, AMC announced that prices would go up an average of \$600, or 7.7 per cent, over comparably equipped 1974 vehicles, and Chrysler announced a boost of about \$400, or 2.5 per cent. About \$300 of the Chrysler increase is in the base price, the rest in price increases for optional equipment, the firm said. The increase by AMC was the lowest 1975 model increase indicated by any of the nation's four major auto makers. General Motors earlier increased prices an average of \$445, or 9 per cent, and Ford Motor \$415, or 8 per cent.

Measure Will Raise Costs, Bankers Say

U.S. Tax Ruling Hits Borrowing Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Investment bankers are grumbling that a recent U.S. income-tax ruling will add significantly to the cost and difficulty of tapping foreign sources of capital, especially Arab oil wealth.

In a little-noticed action late last month, the Internal Revenue Service said it would no longer grant exemptions to certain income-tax requirements aimed at foreign investors. Previously, these exemptions had been granted routinely to interest payments made by qualified offshore subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

Thanks partly to the exemptions, multinational companies have raised billions of dollars from foreign investors and banks in recent years. This source of financing for capital-hungry companies has been sharply narrowed, investment bankers say.

"It's an economic situation, but a very serious one," says David Mulford, a first vice-president in the international department of White, Weld & Co. "Large sources of capital are opening up overseas and, in effect, we've shut our doors on them."

The investment bankers concede the problem is somewhat academic at the moment because the market for the kind of borrowing U.S. companies want to do is all but dead. Interest rates in the international capital market are higher than in the domestic market and lenders are unwilling to make long-term commitments.

But in the past, borrowing in the international long-term market by U.S. companies has averaged \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year since 1960, according to industry figures. Many of them headquartered in Caracas, for the specific purpose of borrowing money from foreigners. If they met certain qualifications, these financing vehicles did not come under a long-standing U.S. government requirement that U.S. income taxes must be withheld at the source of payment on dividends and interest received by foreign investors in U.S. securities.

The purpose of the rule is to capture tax payments from foreign investors that have averaged \$200 million annually in recent years, according to a New York Stock Exchange study. But the rule also, of course, discourages foreign investment in U.S. companies.

For example, at the basic 30 per cent withholding rate specified by the regulations, a bond paying 9 per cent will yield only 6.3 per cent to a foreign investor. The foreign investor can recover his withheld payments by filing a U.S. tax return at year-end, but he loses the use of the money in the meantime. Also many foreign investors are reluctant to go through the paperwork and disclosure required to get the money, investment bankers say.

The withholding rate can be reduced through bilateral tax treaties. For example, it is 15 per cent on dividends and zero on interest for investors in the United Kingdom and West Germany. Swiss investors, an important source of capital, pay 15 per

cent on dividends and 5 per cent on interest. But the United States has no tax treaties with the oil-rich Middle Eastern nations, potential sources of large amounts of capital in years to come.

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cent on dividends and 5 per cent on interest. But the United States has no tax treaties with the oil-rich Middle Eastern nations, potential sources of large amounts of capital in years to come.

Arab Banker Urges Talks on Petrodollars

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Further steps on regarding Arab petrodollars through the international banking system must come through political decisions reached in cooperation between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations, Mohammed Abushadi, chairman of Union des Banques Arabes et Francaises, said today.

Citing recent suggestions that the international banking system might not be able to cope with oil revenue piling up in Arab accounts, Mr. Abushadi said he

Arab Pressure Put Off Oil Auction by Saudis

By Juan de Onis

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 11 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia recently called off a large oil auction designed to force a reduction in the world price because of "strong antagonism" toward the measure by other oil producers. According to Saudi government sources.

In return for suspending the auction, the Saudis sources said that Algeria, which had objected to the auction in a letter from President Houari Boumedienne to King Faisal, had agreed to support the Saudi view that there should be no increase in the posted price of oil before next year.

King Faisal has also sent what Saudi sources called a "strongly worded" message to the Shah of Iran calling for an agreement among the major oil-producing nations to freeze prices.

Iran, which is second only to Saudi Arabia in oil exports, has been a leading proponent of a new round of oil-price increases to offset the loss of purchasing power for oil exporters due to inflation in the industrial countries and rising food prices.

The conflict over oil prices has threatened to tear apart the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, made up of 13 countries that account for 85 per cent of world oil exports.

Last June, in an acrimonious OPEC meeting in Ecuador, Saudi Arabia blocked a major price increase supported by all other members. The organization is scheduled to meet again in Vienna tomorrow to set prices for the last quarter of this year.

On July 21, during a visit to Saudi Arabia by U.S. Treasury

Secretary William Simon, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum, announced that an auction would be held in August of more than a million barrels a day of government-owned oil, for delivery during the last quarter of this year and in early 1975.

The Saudi intention was clearly to put pressure on the world oil market and bring prices down by accepting bids below the present Saudi price for government-owned oil, which is 83 per cent of the posted price of \$11.65 a barrel, or \$10.83.

Retaliation to this threat came immediately from Kuwait, Iraq and Libya, which have refused to sell oil at less than 93 per cent of the posted price. As a result, Kuwait's production has been cut back to 1.9 million barrels a day from 2.55 million barrels in June, and Libya has reportedly dropped daily production to 1.4 million barrels from 2 million barrels three months ago.

Venezuela has also cut back production to support the present oil-price level. It has reduced bids that did not meet its price on 175,000 barrels a day of government-owned oil.

In addition, Iran, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, which together produce more than Saudi Arabia's recent daily output of 8.5 million barrels, threatened to counter any Saudi production increase by cutting back their own output by an equivalent amount.

The tensions and messages from other Arab oil countries reaching King Faisal here in Saudi Arabia's summer capital on the mountains above Jidda show-



King Faisal

ed that Saudi Arabia was completely isolated.

Although King Faisal feels that the present oil-price level is detrimental to world economic relations and threatens the political stability of Western countries, he was not prepared to break up OPEC and alienate the Arab oil countries.

Among other things, this would have weakened Arab political unity at a time when the confrontation with Israel is still unresolved.

Another negative factor from the Saudi standpoint has been the slowness in reaching an agreement with the four U.S. oil companies that are partners in the Arabian-American Oil Company on 100 per cent control of Aramco by the Saudi government.

Saudi Arabia, which owns 60 per cent of Aramco, is seeking full control. The companies have been offered compensation on the same terms by which they gave up first 25 per cent and then 60 per cent of their concession.

The negotiations have reportedly run into difficulties over Saudi Arabia's refusal to grant the four companies a preferential price for oil sold to them under long-term supply contracts after they give up their remaining 40 per cent.

This company-owned oil currently costs the American partners 60 per cent of the posted price, or \$7.11 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia proposes that oil sold to the partners in the future would be at "the market price," which would mean the partners would have to buy oil at the same price that Saudi Arabia sells it to any customer.

Poor U.S. Economic Outlook Seen by Wharton Forecasters

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—University of Pennsylvania forecasters predict that the U.S. economy will continue to be buffeted by double-digit inflation and no real economic growth for the rest of the year and well into 1975.

The economy will begin to recover toward the end of 1975, the Wharton School forecast said, but unemployment will continue to rise, peaking at about 7 per cent during the first six months of 1976. Furthermore, according to the projection, real income per consumer will continue to decline for at least a year.

Lawrence Klein, professor of economics at the Wharton School, said that "as pessimistic or sour as we are, it has to be emphasized that we do not feel the bottom is falling out of the system. We don't subscribe to the theory that the world economy is about to collapse."

He said the forecast does not suggest evidence of a "cumulative downward spiral," indicating a depression, nor does there seem to be much prospect for a sustained recovery.

The Wharton forecast has been one of the more accurate economic projections throughout the year, although, like most, it did not do well in 1973.

The forecasters said that they foresaw a continuously rising unemployment rate even with a public services jobs program providing employment for 500,000 people.

Prof. Klein discounted the anti-inflation impact of a \$20-billion cut in federal spending, which the administration has been urging.

Price rises will slow to 9.5 per cent in 1975 and to the 7 or 8 per cent range by 1976, rates which are high by historical standards, the forecast said. Profits will be sluggish, but they will not decline as much as real wages.

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NOTICE

Messrs. Shareholders are convened to attend a general meeting of shareholders to be held in Luxembourg, on September 24, 1974, at 3 p.m., at the registered office and to vote on the following resolutions:

I.—To hear the report of the directors and of the statutory auditor for the period ended March 31st, 1974.

II.—To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the period ended March 31st, 1974.

III.—To discharge the Board of Directors and the statutory auditor for the proper performance of their duties.

IV.—To resolve that International Earnings & Growth Fund Limited S.A. be dissolved with effect from the day of the meeting.

V.—To appoint as liquidators Mr. Abraham Bahhout and Mr. Edmond Ries.

VI.—To determine the powers of the liquidators and to instruct the liquidators on the method of liquidation.

Under Luxembourg law no quorum is required for resolutions I, II, III, V and VI of the agenda, provided following an affirmative vote on resolution IV for which a quorum of 50% of the shares issued and outstanding is required.

Resolutions I, II, III, V and VI will be passed at the simple majority of those present and voting, provided that not more than 40% of the votes of the shares present or represented at the meeting may be cast by any shareholder and/or proxyholder provided however that resolutions V and VI may only be passed following an affirmative vote on resolution IV for which a quorum of 50% of those present and voting without limitation is required.

Registered shareholders may vote at the meeting if their name is entered in the Register of shareholders at the day of the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by producing their bearer share certificates at the meeting or by depositing the same with:

Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, 103 Grand'Rue, Luxembourg.

Proxy forms may be obtained either at the registered office of Ingrow or at Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine.

The liquidation plan is at the disposition of the shareholders at the administrative office of the company, 70 Grand'Rue, Luxembourg-city or at the registered office of Ingrow.

Prices Drop Across Board On Wall St.

Low Volume Shows
Investors Lack Interest

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Prices declined across the board on the New York Stock Exchange today, carrying losses into the third consecutive session.

As yesterday, volume was low and, with little in the news that would bring any reaction on Wall Street, analysts attributed the decline to the general economic malaise that has sent stocks slumping in recent weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell by 3.45 points to 654.72 as declining issues outnumbered gainers by more than two to one.

Today's low turnover of 11.82 million shares compared with 11.98 million yesterday.

Great American Mortgage Investors was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, falling 1 3/8 to 2 3/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 154,600 shares at 2. Yesterday the company reported a fourth-quarter loss and sharply lower year net.

Fifties declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.84 to 63.52.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.23 to 59.13.

Bonds and bills lost their initial strength when early small demand evaporated as the session progressed.

Bills opened strong following yesterday's late announcement by the Treasury that it was reducing the amount of bills on offer at each of the next two regular weekly auctions by \$200 million.

Bills ended about unchanged against last night's close. Government coupons also ended unchanged, following rises which extended as far as 3/8 point at the long end of the market.

Corporates also lost most of their early gains which followed a fairly good reception to the week's major offering, \$100 million of Duke Power Co. five-year notes.

The notes, which are rated triple "B" and were issued to yield an unprecedented 13 per cent, were apparently fairly attractive to small investors.

The institutional appeal which would have normally been generated by a 13 per cent yield was blunted because of the downgrading of Duke Power's credit rating recently. Many funds have regulations precluding them from holding securities rated less than single "A."

U.S. Corn Crop Seen

Up on August Estimate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The U.S. Agriculture Department said today it has estimated that belated rainfall caused the 1974 corn crop to improve slightly to an expected output of 5 billion bushels as of Sept. 1, up 29 million bushels from the Aug. 1 forecast.

The department also raised its estimate for soybeans slightly, projecting a harvest of 1.32 billion bushels.

The corn estimate remains 11 per cent below last year's production, however, while soybeans would be down 16 per cent.

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- movie theater.

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The tenders should be sent by registered mail in a sealed double envelope to the above address with the following mention:

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The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 6, 1974.

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Unknown Beats Orioles

anks Nip Red Sox
n Johnson Homer

STON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Johnson, making his first game since being acquired from Texas this week, 13th-inning home run last to give the first place New York Yankees a bitterly contested victory over the Boston Sox.

Dobson, who was tagged for an unearned run in the first, up four hits in 11 innings, striking his 16th victory at 14 defeats. Sparky Lyle led up in the 13th and earned the 14th save.

After Luis Tiant, recipient of

the 15th inning to give Minnesota an 8-7 triumph over Chicago.

Angels 3, Royals 2
At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Labord had a bases-loaded triple in a five-run sixth inning and drove in five runs overall to lead California to an 8-2 victory over Kansas City.

Dodgers 1, Braves 0
In the National League, at Atlanta, Don Sutton stopped Atlanta on four hits to record his fifth shutout of the year while hurling Los Angeles to a 1-0 victory. The Dodgers' run was scored on three consecutive singles in the second inning.

Reds 5, Padres 2
At Cincinnati, Pete Rose hit two doubles and a single to lead Cincinnati to a 5-2 victory over San Diego behind the six-hit pitching of Don Gullett. The triumph was the 15th of the season against 10 losses for Gullett, who struck out 11, and left the Reds 3 1/2 games behind the Dodgers in the pennant race.

Expos 6, Mets 4
At New York, Willie Davis hit a two-run homer and Larry Lints knocked in three runs to give Montreal a 6-4 victory over New York.

Giants 6, Astros 5
At Houston, Tito Fuentes' single in a two-run rally in the 11th inning gave San Francisco a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	71	33	.683	—
St. Louis	70	34	.673	1 1/2
Philadelphia	71	33	.683	1 1/2
New York	69	35	.663	2 1/2
Montreal	62	42	.595	9 1/2
Chicago	57	47	.548	14 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	68	36	.654	—
Cincinnati	67	37	.643	1 1/2
Atlanta	66	38	.634	2 1/2
Houston	61	43	.588	7 1/2
San Francisco	58	46	.558	10 1/2
San Diego	51	53	.490	17 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	12	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	11	1	.917	—
Atlanta	10	2	.833	—
San Francisco	9	3	.750	—
Philadelphia	8	4	.667	—
St. Louis	7	5	.583	—
Montreal	6	6	.500	—
Chicago	5	7	.417	—
New York	4	8	.333	—
Houston	3	9	.250	—
San Diego	2	10	.167	—
Cincinnati	1	11	.083	—

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	11	1	.917	—
St. Louis	10	2	.833	—
Philadelphia	9	3	.750	—
San Francisco	8	4	.667	—
Atlanta	7	5	.583	—
Los Angeles	6	6	.500	—
San Diego	5	7	.417	—
Houston	4	8	.333	—
Montreal	3	9	.250	—
New York	2	10	.167	—
Cincinnati	1	11	.083	—

Thursday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	12	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	11	1	.917	—
Philadelphia	10	2	.833	—
San Francisco	9	3	.750	—
Atlanta	8	4	.667	—
Los Angeles	7	5	.583	—
San Diego	6	6	.500	—
Houston	5	7	.417	—
Montreal	4	8	.333	—
New York	3	9	.250	—
Cincinnati	2	10	.167	—

Friday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	13	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	12	1	.923	—
Philadelphia	11	2	.846	—
San Francisco	10	3	.769	—
Atlanta	9	4	.692	—
Los Angeles	8	5	.615	—
San Diego	7	6	.538	—
Houston	6	7	.462	—
Montreal	5	8	.385	—
New York	4	9	.308	—
Cincinnati	3	10	.231	—

Saturday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	14	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	13	1	.931	—
Philadelphia	12	2	.857	—
San Francisco	11	3	.786	—
Atlanta	10	4	.714	—
Los Angeles	9	5	.643	—
San Diego	8	6	.571	—
Houston	7	7	.500	—
Montreal	6	8	.430	—
New York	5	9	.357	—
Cincinnati	4	10	.286	—

Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	15	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	14	1	.935	—
Philadelphia	13	2	.869	—
San Francisco	12	3	.800	—
Atlanta	11	4	.731	—
Los Angeles	10	5	.667	—
San Diego	9	6	.600	—
Houston	8	7	.533	—
Montreal	7	8	.467	—
New York	6	9	.400	—
Cincinnati	5	10	.333	—

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	16	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	15	1	.938	—
Philadelphia	14	2	.875	—
San Francisco	13	3	.808	—
Atlanta	12	4	.750	—
Los Angeles	11	5	.688	—
San Diego	10	6	.625	—
Houston	9	7	.562	—
Montreal	8	8	.500	—
New York	7	9	.438	—
Cincinnati	6	10	.375	—

Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	17	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	16	1	.941	—
Philadelphia	15	2	.882	—
San Francisco	14	3	.824	—
Atlanta	13	4	.769	—
Los Angeles	12	5	.706	—
San Diego	11	6	.646	—
Houston	10	7	.588	—
Montreal	9	8	.526	—
New York	8	9	.471	—
Cincinnati	7	10	.410	—

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	18	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	17	1	.941	—
Philadelphia	16	2	.889	—
San Francisco	15	3	.833	—
Atlanta	14	4	.778	—
Los Angeles	13	5	.717	—
San Diego	12	6	.667	—
Houston	11	7	.610	—
Montreal	10	8	.556	—
New York	9	9	.500	—
Cincinnati	8	10	.444	—

Thursday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	19	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	18	1	.947	—
Philadelphia	17	2	.893	—
San Francisco	16	3	.842	—
Atlanta	15	4	.789	—
Los Angeles	14	5	.734	—
San Diego	13	6	.682	—
Houston	12	7	.630	—
Montreal	11	8	.577	—
New York	10	9	.524	—
Cincinnati	9	10	.471	—

Friday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	20	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	19	1	.952	—
Philadelphia	18	2	.896	—
San Francisco	17	3	.849	—
Atlanta	16	4	.800	—
Los Angeles	15	5	.750	—
San Diego	14	6	.700	—
Houston	13	7	.650	—
Montreal	12	8	.600	—
New York	11	9	.550	—
Cincinnati	10	10	.500	—

Saturday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	21	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	20	1	.952	—
Philadelphia	19	2	.896	—
San Francisco	18	3	.857	—
Atlanta	17	4	.813	—
Los Angeles	16	5	.769	—
San Diego	15	6	.714	—
Houston	14	7	.667	—
Montreal	13	8	.615	—
New York	12	9	.571	—
Cincinnati	11	10	.524	—

Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	22	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	21	1	.955	—
Philadelphia	20	2	.909	—
San Francisco	19	3	.864	—
Atlanta	18	4	.818	—
Los Angeles	17	5	.774	—
San Diego	16	6	.727	—
Houston	15	7	.682	—
Montreal	14	8	.636	—
New York	13	9	.591	—
Cincinnati	12	10	.545	—

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	23	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	22	1	.957	—
Philadelphia	21	2	.913	—
San Francisco	20	3	.870	—
Atlanta	19	4	.827	—
Los Angeles	18	5	.783	—
San Diego	17	6	.738	—
Houston	16	7	.692	—
Montreal	15	8	.647	—
New York	14	9	.606	—
Cincinnati	13	10	.562	—

Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	24	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	23	1	.960	—
Philadelphia	22	2	.917	—
San Francisco	21	3	.875	—
Atlanta	20	4	.833	—
Los Angeles	19	5	.789	—
San Diego	18	6	.750	—
Houston	17	7	.706	—
Montreal	16	8	.667	—
New York	15	9	.625	—
Cincinnati	14	10	.583	—

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	25	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	24	1	.960	—
Philadelphia	23	2	.920	—
San Francisco	22	3	.880	—
Atlanta	21	4	.840	—
Los Angeles	20	5	.800	—
San Diego	19	6	.760	—
Houston	18	7	.720	—
Montreal	17	8	.680	—
New York	16	9	.640	—
Cincinnati	15	10	.600	—

Thursday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	26	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	25	1	.962	—
Philadelphia	24	2	.923	—
San Francisco	23	3	.885	—
Atlanta	22	4	.846	—
Los Angeles	21	5	.808	—
San Diego	20	6	.769	—
Houston	19	7	.730	—
Montreal	18	8	.690	—
New York	17	9	.652	—
Cincinnati	16	10	.613	—

Friday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	27	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	26	1	.963	—
Philadelphia	25	2	.926	—
San Francisco	24	3	.889	—
Atlanta	23	4	.854	—
Los Angeles	22	5	.815	—
San Diego	21	6	.776	—
Houston	20	7	.738	—
Montreal	19	8	.702	—
New York	18	9	.667	—
Cincinnati	17	10	.629	—

Saturday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	28	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	27	1	.967	—
Philadelphia	26	2	.930	—
San Francisco	25	3	.893	—
Atlanta	24	4	.857	—
Los Angeles	23	5	.821	—
San Diego	22	6	.783	—
Houston	21	7	.746	—
Montreal	20	8	.710	—
New York	19	9	.677	—
Cincinnati	18	10	.643	—

Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	29	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	28	1	.970	—
Philadelphia	27	2	.933	—
San Francisco	26	3	.896	—
Atlanta	25	4	.863	—
Los Angeles	24	5	.830	

Art Buchwald Jilted by Jerry

WASHINGTON—Dear Jerry, By the time you find this note I will be gone. I don't know how to tell you this, but the honeymoon is over. I guess I should have known it wouldn't last forever, but I didn't think it would end so soon.

How could you do it, Jerry? I believed everything you told me. We were so happy together, and I was so proud when people would point us out and giggle, "They're on their honeymoon."

What a glorious month we had. As far as I was concerned, you could do no wrong. I hung on to every word you said. After my bitter breakup with "you-know-who," I thought you were different. He lied to me and cheated on me and treated me like a fool.

I said I would never fall in love again. And then you came along with your honest face and strong jaw and sincere smile and damned if my heart didn't go flip-flop.

I said to myself you were special. You knew right from wrong, and you would never be swayed by a lot of rhetoric and doubletalk. Jerry, you promised me you wouldn't do anything until justice took its course. You told me under the stars as we held hands that the long night-

mare was over and we would love each other forever and ever. Oh, Jerry, what made you change your mind? What happened to all those dreams you had for us?

I know you tried to explain it to me. You said you had to forgive "you-know-who" as an act of compassion because he had suffered enough. But he hasn't suffered half as much as we have, Jerry. We'll never know all the things he did to us. Even now he refuses to admit that he did anything wrong. He keeps talking about mistakes in judgment. They weren't mistakes in judgment, and you know it. They were criminal acts and you had no right to forgive him before we knew what they were.

I'm sorry I sound bitter, Jerry. I don't want to. I guess anyone who's been on a honeymoon and then discovers his mate is not a knight in shining armor would feel the same way.

Sunday, after you told me what you were going to do, I decided to go see Evel Knievel jump over the Snake River in his steam rocket. I thought this would make me forget. But it did just the opposite. As I stared at the red, white and blue Sky-Cycle, I thought of us going off into space together.

I could see us flying across chasms and mountains, sharing the danger and thrills that had been so much a part of our honeymoon.

But then as the rocket filled with hot air and the steam built up and the vehicle started lifting off the ramp, something happened. Before it got off, a parachute opened and, instead of streaking out across the canyon, the rocket nosedived and floated head first, crash-landing on the rocky bank of the Snake River.

At that moment, Jerry, I broke into tears. I wasn't crying for the rocket, more than anything symbolized our honeymoon. It looked so beautiful on the pad with all that steam coming out of its nozzles, its nose pointed toward the sky as if to say, "Here I come world, ready or not."

At that moment, Jerry, with Evel's rocket and your rocket on Sunday about "you-know-who" is that neither one of them would ever fly—A.B.

P.S. Don't try to find me.



Buchwald

Italian Police Seize Paintings

PORTOFINO, Italy, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Police today took custody of about 300 paintings and frescoes exhibited in the museum of this Riviera resort town. They said the authenticity of the works of art was in doubt.

The origin of the paintings has been a controversial question among experts ever since the museum opened last March. On exhibition were 300 frescoes allegedly dating from the 10th century to the Renaissance. The frescoes had been taken from the walls on which they were painted and framed as if old paintings.

Le Jazz Hot lists about 30 Paris concerts a month, but there are few new names. 'As in painting, there are no new great personalities. The general level may be improved, but there are no more real individuals.'

The Faithful French Feeling for Jazz

PARIS (HT)—It is said that F. Scott Fitzgerald made the phrase "the jazz age" his own. Malcolm Cowley, in his recent book "A Second Frenchness," says that the jazz age was a dancing, not a drinking, time, and he suggests that jazz may have influenced Fitzgerald's generation to make France their home: "Jazz carried with it a constant message of change, excitement, violent escape, with an undertone of sadness, but with a promise of enjoyment somewhere around the corner of next week, perhaps at midnight in a distant country."

The distant country of France may have lost its appeal to writers, but French feeling for jazz keeps shuffling along. France's pioneering magazine, Le Jazz Hot, is about to celebrate its 40th birthday, to the astonishment of its daredevil founder, Charles Delaunay.

"There were about 100 serious jazz lovers in France," he says. "People thought I was crazy to start a jazz magazine in France in 1935. Before the war, jazz was music to dance by. If there was a Coleman Hawkins playing, they wouldn't have known about it, they just danced."

The first appearance of Le Jazz Hot was tentative, irregular and very much bilingual (French and English). "I thought very naively that as there wasn't much public in France, we could sell all over the world, especially as there were no specialized jazz magazines at the time," says Mr. Delaunay, who shyly admits to having played the drums in his youth. "There was Melody Maker in England and Downbeat started three months before we did, but they were mostly for dance bands."

Cash First

If Delaunay was hopeful, his printers weren't. "At first the magazine came out when it came out. The printers wouldn't print without having the cash first, they didn't have much confidence in us. As

soon as one issue was paid for, we'd have to raise money for another one. We'd get musicians together and they'd give a free concert and then we'd have enough for the next issue."

Jazz fans in those days made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. "Before the war—I always return to my epoch—there was no public for jazz in America while in France we went to a jazz concert as if we were going to hear

Mary Blume

Memorabilia or Rubinstein." Mr. Delaunay says. "In France the people who cared at all were very serious. Americans take jazz for granted, they are often astonished at how serious about it Europeans are."

When the magazine started, its contributors were not paid. By 1940 circulation had climbed to 20,000 a month. Today, Le Jazz Hot is printed only in French, has subscribers in 40 countries including Japan and its circulation has fallen by half. Its contributors are back to square one. "Everyone's working for free again, as they did in the Stone Age," says Mr. Delaunay. The magazine's offices on the Rue Chapelle—the street where the Grand Guignol so efficiently curdled spectators' blood for so many years—have got smaller, with space being given to newer publications such as Rock and Folk. Mr. Delaunay remains as buoyant as ever:

"Now that everyone is working for free again, the funny thing is they seem to care much more when they're not paid, they're less interested as we were at the start. We have an editorial committee gathered from all horizons—blues, spirituals, avant-garde."

Le Jazz Hot lists about 30 Paris concerts a month, but there are few new

names. "As in painting, there are no new great personalities," Mr. Delaunay says. "The general level may be improved, but there are no more real individuals."

Jazz today, he says, is like politics. "It's music engaged. Each type has its committees, its fanatics. It's become a music of contemplation rather than popular music. Between 50 and 80 new jazz LPs come out each month in France," Mr. Delaunay says. "But you don't have any one best seller because there are so many tastes."

"In say, the 1940s jazz had two main styles, the New Orleans and Dixieland or primitive and swing. And both styles were part of the same family. Then came bebop, cool jazz, the hard jazz, the free jazz. There are so many kinds now that amateurs must specialise, like stamp or art collectors. You can't even use the word modern, because the meaning depends on which door you are knocking on."

Own Taste

Mr. Delaunay says his own taste is old-fashioned. "I'm a *rielle croûte* (old-fashioned) now. I'm aware of it. I have a 20-year-old son who likes everything new. It's logical." He also agrees that Le Jazz Hot is a terribly old-fashioned name:

"It's positively Neanderthal," he says. "We thought of changing it, then we decided to keep it as a joke."

The average reader of Le Jazz Hot is over 30, but Mr. Delaunay feels the young are coming to jazz, too:

"The young, having heard good pop music, realize its connections with jazz just as the best pop musicians do. The young are turning to jazz."

"What I like in jazz is its richness, its diversity," Mr. Delaunay says. "I think it will have a revival. When you look over the history of the 20th century, you can see that no other music has renewed itself like jazz."

"Jazz," he says, "has a magic power."

PEOPLE: Raymond the Bagelman Is Back at His Stand

Thousands at New York's City College were no doubt pleased to learn that as of Tuesday, the first day of fall classes, Raymond the Bagelman was back at his old stand, doing a brisk business in front of Shepherd Hall. Raymond, whose full name is Raymond Moshe Haber, completed 25 years of bagel selling at City College in December, 1971, at which time he was awarded an honorary BFF (Bachelor of Fretzel Furveyance) by college officials, who threw in a bronze pin for good measure. But for most of the fall, 1973, and the spring, 1974, semesters his spot was vacant. "I had a lot of personal problems and I felt that if I couldn't be my regular self, I wouldn't stay on campus," Raymond said on Tuesday. During what Raymond called his "sabbatical," it should be noted, the price of his bagels has risen from 15 to 20 cents.

The Weinstein vs. Sinatra trial opened in Los Angeles Tuesday with Frank Sinatra, who is suing Frank Weinstein, two of his friends and a cocktail lounge for \$2.5 million, as the first witness. Sinatra and associates are charged with beating Weinstein. Sinatra's lawyer (one of the defendants was in court) said that Sinatra doesn't deny that an altercation took place; he contends that it was Weinstein who started the fight.

A Liege, Belgium, court has ruled that the death of a man from alcoholic poisoning as a result of an after-hours party at work was officially an "industrial accident." The court said Tuesday that the man, who was not named, was compelled by his foreman to join the drinking party. After going through several bottles of whiskey and brandy with his fellow workers, the man collapsed. He died five hours later at home.

Folly the Parrot was exhibit No. 1 and the star witness in a London court Tuesday. Magistrates asked Fred Squires to talk to the parrot to prove that it was really his. Squires claimed that the bird was stolen from his home and said that he found it later in the possession of a bird dealer, in court charged with theft. Folly did not cooperate at first, when Squires asked, "Who's a pretty boy?" The bird barked like a dog—but then came



THERE SHE IS—Cottrhan, the new America, drops her pose for a moment a tour of New York

through with: "He's Scratch my back." As officials laughed, Folly cackled. "Till spit in your eye. W matter?" The bird set Squires, could only set chuck a few times. Squires went to Squires and Squires and Squires were lined

A group of Rome has conducted a census of people in the world down by nations and from the year 1950 to 1970 has the world's share of 28,771 VPAs. The study was done by the Demography Institute, on the French language media. Seriously, all professors did admit had consulted the Encyclopaedia and the Britannica and the

Dr. Bernard Finch, a 10-year prison term for murdering has been told by a Missouri, state, which doesn't have the license, is the State Board for Arts, which had denied license, said that it was a "high" case. —SAMUEL J.

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